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Formerly Millard's Review

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REALITIES IN THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION

MR. Arthur de C. Sowerby, editor of the *China Journal of Science and Art* and well known British explorer and publicist, contributed an article to the North-China Daily News for Saturday, August 8, calling attention to the fact that nine weeks have now elapsed since the May 30 happening on Nanking Road, Shanghai and that, "either through lack of power, or initiative, or who knows what, the authorities are doing nothing. Any negotiations that have been afoot seem to have become abortive: *nothing* is happening. Nothing except an anti-foreign, anti-treaty, and especially anti-British, propaganda is being waged by certain Chinese, whose very methods prove beyond a doubt that they are the tools of a sinister power working in the background, a power which civilized nations the world over have come to regard as synonomous with ruthless cruelty, anarchy and chaos." Then after referring to the abortive Diplomatic inquiry and recommendation that the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council should be censured and the Chief of Police dismissed, Mr. Sowerby closes with a strong recommendation that a judicial inquiry should be held into all of the circumstances incident to the May 30 affair. He attributes the whole trouble to the blundering interference of the Diplomatic Body at Peking in an affair which concerned Shanghai alone and declares that the only thing which can retrieve the blunder is a judicial inquiry and to this end calls upon Shanghai residents to "assert themselves and insist upon this course of action being followed."

WE agree with Mr. Sowerby that a judicial inquiry into all of the circumstances incident to the May 30 affair at Shanghai should be held, but do not agree with him when he suggests that the findings of such a commission would retrieve what he terms, "Peking's Great Blunder." The reason for this conviction is that the present trouble in China has drifted entirely too far beyond the May 30 incident for the Powers ever to be able to retrieve the "blunder" which was made in the handling of the Shanghai affair. As the *New Repubic* (New York) summarizes it, "The Chinese situation has become less dangerous but much more serious. The strike in Shanghai has officially ended, and direct attacks on foreigners have abated, but the Chinese are now making demands as a nation that affect the rest of us as nations rather than as a few thousand foreigners living on Chinese soil. . . ."

WE would like to see a genuine judicial inquiry into the Shanghai trouble, because the resulting report undoubtedly would contain suggestions of value in the future relations of foreigners and Chinese, not only at Shanghai but all over the country. The United States, Japan and Great Britain are reported now to be in agreement that such an inquiry should be held, but without the cooperation of the Chinese we do not see how it can be held, either from the standpoint of actually conducting an impartial investigation, or from the standpoint of carrying out the recommendations which the commission might decide upon. If the judicial inquiry could make recommendations which would improve the future government of Shanghai from the standpoint of its relations with the Chinese, it undoubtedly would be worth while, but as stated in the foregoing, it is our belief that the situation has driften entirely too far for a judicial inquiry to do any good for the simple reason that the Chinese now do not desire anything short of a complete consideration of the so-called unequal treaties. And having accomplished this purpose, naturally they do not desire to have anything happen that would detract from the main point, otherwise treaty revision.

WHEN Mr. Sowerby says that the Powers have blundered in the handling of the Shanghai trouble, he is exactly correct. This blundering has been going on for a long time but it has been inevitable because the men in charge of various foreign affices in different parts of the world have been unable to realize the changes which have been taking place in China during the last quarter of a century and especially since the country became a republic in 1911. Few foreigners either residing in China or abroad have taken the Chinese situation seriously, or at least seriously enough to attempt to make readjustments to meet a developing public opinion. Here at Shanghai, for example, a handfull of strong-headed foreigners, have barred Chinese from entering public parks located inside the foreign settlement: now these same foreign gentlemen, or successors equally as strong-headed, would be very happy to give the Chinese a free title deed to all of the parks if the present troubles could so easily be settled. The Chinese have discovered that the foreigners, generally speaking, refuse to consider questions when appealed to on the basis of reason. Therefore they have decided to use force, the only kind they know how to use,—the strike and economic boycott—to bring reforms and the foreigners are listening to this sort of argument. Therefore it is perfectly correct to place the blame for the present trouble upon the "blundering" diplomats, but it is unfair to lay it all to the diplomats. Behind them are hundreds and thousands of foreigners, merchants, bankers, professional men, missionaries, who have "blundered" just as badly as the officials, who represent them.

THEREFORE we come down to the actualities of the present situation. China is demanding tariff autonomy and the abolition of extraterritoriality. She made similar demands at the Paris Peace Conference and instead of having her demands given serious consideration, the Powers worse than rejected them by legalizing Japan's control of the former German interests in Shantung. China then instituted an economic boycott against Japan and finally forced an airing of her case at the Washington Conference in 1921-22. At Washington the Powers did listen to China's complaints and made certain concessions, but when the Conference was concluded showed their insincerity by permitting France to delay ratification of the Treaties for more than three years, thus practically destroying any hope which China had of obtaining justice at the hands of the West. So now, as stated before, by turning her house upside down. and using the only methods with which she is familiar, China has again brought the Western Powers and Japan to the point where a decision must be made. China is asking for tariff autonomy and the abolition of extraterritoriality and the Powers must meet this situation in one of two ways: They must either resist by force of arms, or they must meet China's delegates in a conciliatory spirit and make the best of the situation as it stands. To consider the force element first, military experts have estimated that it would require a military expedition of at least 200,000 men to restore the situation in China to the point where it was a decade ago. If Great Britain, America, France and Japan could unite in an adventure of this kind and would play the same, with each other and with China, such an occupation of Chinese territory, probably in the long run would be the best thing for the Chinese people since the Powers would be forced to remain in China for five or ten years and in that period they could compel administrative, educational, and industrial reforms which would speed up the modernization of the country at least a half century. But are the Powers in a position to embark upon such an imperialistic enterprise? Obviously they are not and probably the only thing which could possibly inflame them to such an action would be some wholesale atrocity,—something which the Chinese apparently are too intelligent to permit.

THEREFORE the Powers must use the other method, conciliation and compromise, and make the best of the situation. To say that this is a bad time for China to make experiments, requires no argument. The country practically has no government and is overrun by mercenary armies which are bandits one day and soldiers the next. There is no financial system in a modern sense and there isn't a court in the land which dares to announce a decision contrary to the wishes of the nearest military dictator. As one writer recently put it, "to extend Chinese authority at this time is ineviably to extend the area of corruption and misgovernment and damage to material interests, both Chinese and foreign". To completely withdraw the protection afforded by the foreign courts would be inevitably to place foreign business and property interests in a most precarious position. Chinese themselves would suffer if the places of refuge in the foreign settlements were withdrawn. Proof of this exists in many interior provinces where Chinese of wealth have been forced to clear out and invest their money in the foreign concessions, where alone Chinese life and property is really safe. But this is the actual condition and since military force, apparently is out of the question, it is approximately the situation which the Powers must face. Naturally there is hope that when the delegates actually meet, that China's conservative commercial and financial interests, will see the importance of taking a moderate course to preserve and give constructive derection, to the greatly needed foreign enterprise which China will require in the reconstruction of the country. The radicals however want none of this. They are bent on settling scores for past sins and nothing short of abrogation of treaties and elimination for foreign interests will satisfy them. Whether a middle or compromise course is possible now, depends very greatly upon whether the die-hards have received a real lesson and are now ready to meet the actualities of the situation.

CHINESE MEMBERSHIP IN THE FOREIGN CLUBS

MR. Wm. Yinson Lee, Chinese business man in Shanghai, aroused considerable interest in the foreign community through a letter which he contributed to the one of the foreign papers last week on the subject of Chinese membership in foreign clubs. In the course of his letter, which was written in answer to previous communications from others on the same subject which had appeared in the paper, Mr. Lee stated that he had studied and traveled abroad in both America and in Europe and that he had been entertained in prominent and exclusive clubs abroad but when he got back to Shanghai no one ever invited him to the Shanghai Club, the local British social organization of business men located on the Shanghai Bund. "I have yet to hear of a single Chinese gentleman who has been invited to visit the Shanghai Club as the guest of a member. The policy is obviously race discrimination as if it meant loss of prestige for a Britisher to associate with Chinese. . . . . Every nationality is eligible except Chinese and some others. . . ." said Mr. Lee in the course of his discussion.

THIS letter by Mr. Lee and the other correspondence on the some subject which accompanied it, has been most interesting and significant, and not the least so, when it is known that a group of Chinese members, led by a certain Chinese banker in Shanghai, has been doing its level best, according to more or less reliable report, to break up the Union Club of China, an organization started during the World War for the very purpose of overcoming the the condition outlined in Mr. Lee's letter. The Union Club of China was organized about 1918 by a group of American, British and Chinese business men for the purpose of providing a social organization in Shanghai where business men might meet on a common basis. Well furnished quarters have been maintained and it is understood that the organization in recent years has been practically self-supporting and is, or at least was, up to the beginning of the present trouble, filling the purpose intended by its organizers. The Union Club is managed by a Committee of nine, three being Chinese, three British and three Americans. In addition to the usual dining and recreational facilities furnished by clubs, the Committee for the past two or three years has held monthly "fellowship" dinners and luncheons where addresses dealing with various phases of Sino-foreign relations have been delivered. In addition to this there have been dances, teas and other functions attended by foreigners and Chinese. Other organizations in Shanghai which do not have regular premises, have also used the premises of the Union Club as a meeting place.

THEN came the strike situation following the May 30 incident, and immediately a Chinese banker in Shanghai, who was a member of the organization, started out on a campaign to destroy the Union Club. According to report, he finally succeeded in getting a considerable number of the Chinese members of the institution to withdraw from membership. The Committee of the Club is reported to have held a meeting to discuss the situation, and although it was generally realized that the present disturbance had nothing to do with the Union Club, a purely social body, the members of the Committee nevertheless tried in every way possible to soothe the feelings of the Chinese members who had resigned, by passing a resolution expressing deep regret at the unfortunate May 30 affair and recommending that an impartial joint inquiry into all of the circumstances surrounding the incident should be held as quickly as possible. What effect this has had in inducing the group of a dozen or so Chinese members to reconsider their decision to resign, is not known.

SO before commenting further on the suggestion of Mr. Wm. Yinson Lee, regarding Chinese membership in foreign clubs, we would like to call his attention, as well as the attention of other public spirited Chinese who are really interested in the subject of promoting better relations between foreigners and Chinese, to the actions of the Chinese banker referred to in the preceding paragraph, who, according to report, was responsible for trying to break up the Union Club of China by inducing the Chinese members to withdraw from membership. As stated before the Union Club is purely a social organization and has nothing to do with either politics or business, except as the members may happen to discuss these subjects while dining together, or playing billiards or mah jongg or loafing in the reading room. We believe that Mr. Lee and other Chinese who think as he does, will unite with most foreigners in condemning the action of this banker and those who joined with him, in the action referred to. Bankers are supposed to have a higher grade of intelligence than school boys, but by acting as they have in respect to the Union Club, providing of course the information is correct, they have put themselves in the juvenile class, and if they persist in the action the Union Club probably will be better off without their membership.

BUT to get back to the general subject of Chinese membership in foreign clubs in Shanghai, this is a matter which has occupied the attention and deep interest of leading foreigners for many years. The racial element does of course enter into the picture, many foreigners feeling that they should have social gathering places, where only foreigners are admitted to membership. The Chinese undoubtedly have similar instincts and doubtless have social organizations, guilds and so on, to which foreigners are not admitted under any conditions. The word "Club" has been described as the most democratic organization in the world, a place where every member has an equal right in the formation of policies, in the election of committees and officers and in the ownership of the property. On the other hand the same organization has been described as a place where "birds of a feather flock together" to the exclusion of "birds" from other flocks, with which the exclusive group does not desire to associate. Regardless of which definition one may care to accept, we believe that Mr. Lee has been misinformed when he suggests that Chinese "are not eligible to membership" in certain foreign clubs in Shanghai. We do not believe that there is a club in Shanghai which constitutionally bars Chinese from membership or from being entertained as guests. The principal foreign clubs maintained in Shanghai by foreigners are under the control of the British, French and the Americans. The Germans formerly maintained a palatial club on the Bund, but the premises were taken over during the war by the Bank of China, and since their return to China the German Club has occupied more modest promises on Nanking Road. The principal clubs in Shanghai

are the Shanghai, British controlled, the American and Columbia Country clubs, American controlled, the French Club and the Country Club, the latter being British controlled. Although Chinese have not been admitted to membership in these organizations, Chinese may be entertained as guests in the Columbia Country Club and the French Club.

IT is unfortunate that the committees of the clubs organized and maintained by business men and located in the down-town business district have not adopted some plan of Chinese membership. The clubs are now crowded to capacity with their foreign members and unrestricted Chinese membership undoubtedly would result in the foreigners being crowded out. But undoubtedly there should be nothing to prevent these clubs opening up their membership to a restricted number of Chinese members which would have the effect of overcoming the charges of racial discrimination which have been hurled at the heads of the foreigners. But aside from this matter of Chinese membership there is no logical reason whatever that foreign members should not be permitted to entertain their Chinese guests at the foreign clubs. As stated in the foregoing, there is no rule against it: therefore why not change the custom and do it immediately as a diplomatic move indirectly in the direction of overcoming the present strained relations existing between Chinese and foreigners. But as a final word, we would like to suggest to our Chinese friends, that the actions of the Chinese banker and his associates in respect to the Union Club where Chinese are members on an even basis with foreigners, is not calculated to make foreigners more charitable in respect to the larger subject of Chinese membership in foreign clubs generally.

Business Opportunities

The following trade inquiries have been received by the United States Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai from business firms desiring information for the purposes noted. Further information regarding them may be had on application to that office.

Radio Valves: Manufacturers of high grade radio tubes desire agents in this territory. Price list on file.

Locks, door guards and latest hardware specialties: Manufacturers of laminated padlocks, hasplocks, hasps, door-guards and similar hardware specialties wish to establish agency in this territory. Illustrated circulars on file.

Evaporated Milk: Pacific Coast manufacturers of evaporated milk wish to secure representation in this territory.

Canned Goods: Pacific Coast exporters of canned and dried fruits and fish, candies, and other commodities are interested in this market. Particulars and price list on file

Tobacco: Manufacturers of smoking and plug tobacco are interested in this market.

Walnuts, Peanuts, Egg Albumen and Agar Agar: Pacific Coast merchandise brokers are interested in making connections with exporters of the above commodities.

Wire Rope Accessories: Manufacturers of wire rope accessories, such as turnbuckles, clamps and tackle blocks wish to enter this market. Illustrated catalog on file.

Buying Agents in U. S.: Allied Consumers & Producers, Inc. Marketers of Foreign and Domestic Commodities, 300 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The above firm desires to make connections with China dealers who require buying agents in the United States. interested in importation into U. S. of basic or raw materials for manufacturing consumers.

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Making Canton Independent of Hongkong

BY RAYMOND T. RICH

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made by the Canton government for the undertaking of various measures calculated to make Kwangtung Province economically independent of Hongkong, and for the employment of the strikers in the attainment of that objective, according to reports which have recently reached Shanghai from Canton. It is asserted that offers of capital from American and European sources have already been received by the Canton authorities, and that the actual commencement of the project waits only upon the completion of certain preliminary arrangements.

The most essential phase of the scheme is the construction of a deepwater port below Whampoa, with facilities for handling ocean vessels and thus breaking Canton's dependence upon Hongkong as a port and depot for its import and export trade. This is a project which has frequently drawn public attention in years past, but which for various reasons has never been actually commenced. Complete engineering plans are, however, available.

In order to link Canton with the proposed Whampoa deepwater port, it is planned to construct a wide, modern motor road to be known as the "Chung Shan (Sun Yat Sen) Highway." It is in the construction of this main artery that the government apparently proposes to make the first use of the enormous number of Hongkong strikers who are now in Canton. Estimates of the number of such workmen vary from 100,000 to 200,000, with the strong likelihood—judging from a comparison with Hongkong reports upon the situation—that the lower figure is a fairly reliable calculation. In any event, there is a vast amount of idle man-power in Canton at the present time, and the government evidently proposes to invest the 30 cents per day strike pay in some thoroughly constructive enterprise.

Another feature of the general reconstruction program—all of which is under the direction of Mr. Sun Fo, the new commissioner of reconstruction—is the construction of a railway which will connect the Canton-Kowloon Railway with Swatow, and thus make the facilities of that port available for Canton.

In northern Kwangtung, the government hopes to push forward the Canton-Hankow railway from Shiukwan toward the Hunan border, in order to make the rich coal resources in that district available for Canton. Some reports also declare that the government hopes to utilize strike labor in this connection within the near future, in the hope of definitely completing the open portion of the railway at the earliest possible date.

In order to make Canton independent of Hongkong in point of communication facilities, the Southern Government has already ordered wireless equipment from Europe (from Germany, it is generally understood), and the announcement is made that a powerful station will be completed within a few months.

Criticism of the government's policy of inviting foreign capital has apparently been made in a few very radical quarters, on the ground that it is a violation of the principle of anti-imperialism. Governor Hu Han-min has, however, taken a positive stand regarding this point, and has declared that it is entirely in accord with the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. At the same time he asserts that "we will employ foreign capital only in so far as none of the imperialist privileges are attached thereto."

The reconstruction program as described in a statement by Mr. Sun Fo in the Canton *Gazette*, is as follows:

"Canton stands today in virtual isolation from the rest of the world. This condition has been brought about by the fact that our gateway is under hostile imperialist domination. In normal times we have to depend upon Hongkong as an outlet and depot for our export and import commerce. Now we are practically under imperialist blockade because Hongkong wants to break the patriotic strike of our people against imperialist outrages perpetrated on our own soil. We do not even enjoy facilities for free telegraphic communication with the rest of the country and other parts of the world, because telegrams passing through Hongkong are subjected to censorship and detention, entirely unjustified in view of the fact that no state of war exists at present.

"This imperialist domination and control over our means of communication and transportation have reduced Canton and the greater part of South China to a position of

economic dependence. We are actually in the position of a semi-colony under Hongkong and therefore British domination. So long as we are dependent upon Hongkong for our communication and transport, we will not be able to develop our resources and commerce and industry in accordance with the potentialities of the province and the economic needs of the people.

"In view of this, the economic policy of the Kuomintang and its government is obvious. The communications and natural resources must be developed so as to render the province economically free from imperialist domination. To meet urgent needs, both present and future, two things must be done.

"First and foremost, a deepwater port must be developed. The need for such a port for Canton has been early perceived. Even before the Republic the idea had been conceived by both government officials and local leaders to build a port at Whampoa for the accommodation of ocean shipping. Such a port was also the cherished desire of our great leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. During more recent years, detailed engineering plans for the construction of such a port have been drawn up by our conservancy engineers. An independent project was also devised by some American engineers with the hope of interesting American capital to carry out the work. All these plans fell through for the time being, partly because of unfavorable political developments, but mostly because of the selfish opposition of the imperialist bankers, who do not want to see an economically independent Canton, lest Hongkong should lose its present grip over the economic life of our province.

"But the time has come for independent capital to come to our assistance on equal and fair terms. Already inquiries concerning the project from both Europe and America have been received by the government. As soon as necessary details are concluded, actual work toward the realization of our much needed deepwater port for Canton will be started.

"The next equipment we must provide for to meet our legitimate needs is a powerful radio station, capable of establishing communication with the major centers of the world.

"We are glad to announce that equipment for the erection of such a station has already been ordered from Europe, and within a few months Canton will be able to communicate with the outside world freely and unhindered. This will not only accrue to our own benefit, but will benefit outsiders as well. As it is, no reliable news about Canton may be obtained by newspapers and their reading public in Shanghai and other ports. *Reuters*, a British-owned news agency, send out not only malicious rumors about us fabricated in their offices in Hongkong, but intentionally labelled as coming from Canton. With a powerful radio station installed here, Canton will be in closer touch with the world, and less mischief will be done by imperialist press agents.

"Other plans under consideration by the Department of Reconstruction, include the extension of railways and a system of highways linking up Canton with the present rather inaccessible parts of the province.

"The present Yueh-han Railway must be extended from Shiukwan northwards toward the Hunan border in order to tap the rich coal resources. Once that is done, Canton will not have to depend upon Japan, Tonkin, and other places for its coal, but will be able to supply the needs of its own consumers.

"The Canton Samshui line will need two extensions to complete its usefulness. One extension would run westwards along the north side of the West River up to Wuchow, the gateway of Kwangsi. The two Kwangs will be then more closely bound together. It will also stimulate the exploitation of the rich mineral resources of our neighbor. Another extension would be southwest from Fatshan to Kongmoon, which is already the terminus of a local private line. When this is built, the next move will probably be a further extension from the present Sunning Railway southwestward to Yeungkong, Kochow, and the districts to the extreme southeast.

"A new railway from Sheklung eastward to Waichow and Swatow is also needed to bring the East River districts closer to Canton. But before all these lines can be built, it is the government's plan to construct motor roads between the important centers. This will be done both by direct government construction and by local and private enterprise through government encouragement.

"To adequately provide for the economic needs of the province, $100,000,000 would be needed as expenditure for public works. Such a sum appears excessive and beyond our means at present. But it should be remembered that this is the richest province in China, that under normal conditions with an obsolete system of fiscal administration, more than $40.000,000 were collected annually. With the introduction of a odern and effcient financial administration, together with the reduction of military expenditures, the annual income may be readily increased to fifty millions. Legitimate military needs will take at most $18,000,000 a year, thus leaving $22.000,000 and more for the civil administration. It is quite possible that, even without recourse to foreign and domestic loans, the constructive program of $100,000,000 may easily be carried out within a period of from five to ten years.

"Our constructive program is therefore to work for the complete economic independence of Kwangtung within the next few years, through the development of our means of communication and transport. We shall not rest until this object is a reality."

With the double object of making Kwangtung Province economically independent of Hongkong, and of utilizing the labor of the Hongkong strikers in the attainment of that independence, the Canton Government has already begun the construction of the "Sun Yat Sen Highway" from Canton to Whampoa, and will soon enter upon the development of a deepwater port at the terminus of the motor road, according to relisble reports which have reached Thanghai from Canton.

The distance to be covered by the new highway has been divided into twenty-four sections, and work is to be conducted simultaneously on all portions. Some two hundred Hongkong strikers are reported to be laboring in each section gang. The total of the working army is now in excess of five thousand, it is said.

The Government has set the goal of completing the highway within one month from the commencement of operations, which was approximately two weeks ago.

Following the completion of the new main artery, it is planned to enter upon the erection of warehouses and the construction of sufficient piers to accomodate the first of the ocean steamers plying directly to Canton's new port. The Government appears highly condfident of its ability to succeed in the elaborate reconstruction program, and in support of its faith, declares that not only is an enormous supply of labor available, but also many offers of foreign capital have been received.

Authentic reports have also reached Shanghai to the effect that the Southern Government contemplates the construction of a railway which shall link the Canton-Kowloon Railway with Swatow, and also the early continuation of the North River Railroad towar l the coal fields bordering on Hunan Province.

In order to make Canton independent of Hongkong of Hongkong in point of communications, the Government has already ordered equipment for a powerful radio station which will be ready for use within approximately ten weeks, according to the official announcement.

Westinghouse Books $40,000,000 In Orders

New bookings by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in the quarter ended June 30, were at least $40,000.000 and may even too $45,000,000. While the quarter is the second of the calendar year, it is the first of the company's fiscal year, which began April 1.

The estimated total will compare with $35,834,000 of actual orders received in the quarter ended March 31, the final quarter of the last fiscal year, and $40,300 000 in the final quarter of the year before.

Indications are that earnings this fiscal year will exceed the $15,324,364 net reported last year. The sales billed in the quarter ended June 30 last year were approximately $40,000,000, while the March 31 quarter was also above the $40,000,000 mark. For the quarter just ended sales billed were somewhat below these perieds, but were described as substantial.

The company reports a large demand for public utility equipment, such as generators and turbines, business of this kind offsetting, to a large extent the usual seasonal decline in the incandescent lamp demand.

What Keeps China Together?

BY HAROLD BALME

(*American Review of Reviews*)

AMONG the many baffling problems which puzzle students of Chinese history, one of the most interesting is the attempt to explain the secret of her continuity as a racial unit. World empires have risen and fallen; nations which appeared well-nigh impregnable have entirely disappeared, or left but little trace of their former prosperity; but China goes on forever. And after forty long centuries, marked by constant strife and internal dissension, she remains to-day the most populous nation in the world. Whence does she derive this mysterious cohesive power? What has prevented her from being eliminated long ere this? Above all, what is keeping her together now, when it would appear, on the surface, that she is rapidly breaking up into a number of mutually autagonistic political divisions?

Many elements in Chinese life have contributed in the past toward her unification. Perhaps the most important of these has lain in the fact that, although a variety of spoken dialects have been in use in different parts of the country, the whole nation has employed the same written language. The northerner and southerner might find it difficult to converse together in the same tongue, but both could communicate by writing, and both have shared in the same literature.

Another contributing factor has been the traditional policy of isolation and pacifism which has always characterized the Chinese people, leading them not merely to avoid all "foreign entanglements"—to use the modern term—but also to refrain from exploitation of weaker neighbors, or to seek any wide expansion of their territory. To this should perhaps be added the strong instinct to clan relationship which has been infused into the race since the days of Confucius; for it can truly be claimed for the Chinese, if for any race of humanity, that they have learned to "honor their fathers and mothers," and their days have been long upon the land.

Disruptive Tendencies

It is when we come to the study of modern times however, that the problem of China's cohesiveness becomes all the more remarkable, for new forces, largely of a disruptive character have entered into the situation. The West, with characteristic insistence, has knocked sharply on the Oriental door, and demanded admission. China, after repeated efforts to maintain her attitude of splendid isolation, has at length, with some reluctance, flung open her portals to every kind of occidental influence.

New political ideas have entered in and created a revolution in her system of government. An intellectual renaissance has rapidly followed, forming a condition of unrest and ferment. The tide of industrialism has swept over the land, threatening the very foundations of her social and economic system. New currents of religious thought and an awakened interest in modern science and sociology have wrought havoc in the minds of the young intellectuals who once worshipped at the shrine of Authority. Meanwhile the provincial satraps—the unchanged offspring of a former autocratic regime—have seized upon the prevailing unrest for the furtherance of their own ill-purposed designs, and have converted the whole nation into a series of armed camps; while the emissaries of other powers eager for political or commercial influence, have in many instances only added to the general disorder.

And yet China keeps together. It is plain that beneath all this universal disquiet there must be some force at work which tends to counteract these divisive elements, and to weld the nation into a whole.

Educational Progress

There is such a force in China, and it is that of education. Throughout the whole disappointing period which has elapsed since the ushering in of the Chinese Republic, the one bright spot upon the horizon has been the steady progress which has been made in the educational sphere. On political questions China might be divided into North and South, and each again subdivided into a legion of bitterly hostile parties; but neither political bias nor provincial animosity has succeeded in breaking up the solid phalanx of the educational leaders.

This unity and progress have been all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the disordered state of the country, and the repeated outbreaks of civil war, have plundered the government coffers to such an extent that the educational budget has been literally drained dry. And yet on all hands there has been steady advance, and it is probably true to say that when the history of this past decade in China comes to be written it will be found that the outstanding achievement of the time has been the resolute and successful attempt, on the part of the leading Chinese educationalists, to remodel and establish a modern and efficient educational system, and lay the foundations of an admirable system of schools and colleges for the future.

Among the notable successes which have already been achieved, the following are worthy of special attention:

In the first place, there has come into existence a National Society for the Advancement of Education, with headquarters in Peking and branches in every province, which includes within its membership all the prominent educational leaders of the country. It was these men who invited Dr. Paul Monroe to visit China in 1921 with a view to advising them on the reorganizing of their high schools; and, arising out of that visit, similar invitations have since been extended to Professors McCall and Twiss, the former of whom has helped to adapt modern intelligence tests to Chinese conditions, while the latter has made an intensive study of the best methods of establishing science courses in Chinese high schools.

This same society has also brought out a series of valuable monographs on various phases of education in China, including an important set of educational statistics; and its annual conferences, attended by some hundreds of delegates from literally every province of China, are noted for their excellent discussions and addresses. At the last conference more than twenty separate sections were held, dealing with every type of educational activity in most up-to-date fashion.

Schools and Text-Books

Another encouraging sign of progress has been the establishment of a number of well-staffed schools and colleges. In spite of the serious financial handicap under which they have been suffering, some of these institutions can compare favorably, in the quality of their teachers and the character of their educational methods, with anything that can be found in the West; and the number is steadily growing.

A third point of value has been the rapid production of modern text-books in Chinese—many of them translations of standard text-books in use in Western schools and colleges, but some of them representing entirely original work. The Commercial Press Company, which has branches in all parts of China, is publishing these volumes at a remarkable rate, and they are finding their way into the hands of students all over the land.

Lastly, there has been an interesting recent development in the direction of mass education, both in the form of night schools, open-air classes, and popular movements for the teaching of the thousand most commonly used Chinese characters.

Herein lies the hope of China, and so long as education can spread and can exert its unifying influence throughout the nation—at the same time being permeated with the self-sacrificing spirit of vital religion—there is good hope of political strife and division being overcome, and a stable government, based upon an enlightened franchise, taking the place of the present disorder and weakness.

Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, Shantung.

1924 W. C. S. F. Report Published

The 1924 Annual of the World's Chinese Students' Federation has appeared and contains a comprehensive report on the various activities of the Federation during that year while also outlining plans for the enlargement of its scope of work in the future.

The W. C. S. F. was formed in 1905, chiefly under the guidance of Dr. T. H. Lee, who was elected president of the organization. It has for its purpose the promoting of a spirit of understanding and sympathy among Chinese students at home and abroad. The Federation, according to the annual report, has a heavy program before it which embraces, among other activities, the following lines—affording facilities to Chinese students who seek admission to the universities in the United States and Europe; conducting day and night schools giving practical training; organizing lectures along current history and similar subjects and supporting movements for awakening the masses and safeguaring China's soverign rights.

The annual sets forth the accomplishments of the Federation during 1924 and expresses a hopeful period of usefulness in the future in that the membership is being increased and funds from Chinese interested in education are being contributed.

Why The Foreign Devil?

BY LOWE CHUAN-HWA

(Chinese Students Monthly)

AMONG the Euro-American nations it is commonly alleged that the Chinese people are by nature adverse to foreign intercourse and that exclusiveness is their national vice. Yet, trusting in history, one finds that their distrust of the Western nations manifested during the last few decades is not so much the outcome of their natural dispositions or the teachings of their ancestors as of their unpleasant experiences with the West. For, broadly speaking, in the earlier days the Chinese were not only receptive to external intercouse but tolerant enough to be taught by the outsiders. So long as the foreigners—whether Indians, Arabs, Mohammedans, Jews, or Nestorian Christians—came without any collective backing of their respective countries, without claiming exemption from our laws and regulations and without disturbing our traditions and institutions, we welcomed them in matters of trade or religious propagandism.

Unfortunately, with the beginning of the sixteenth century, western enterprise in China ceased to be represented by individual adventurers. Business began to be conducted by large companies and states. Like fishermen who first of all silently cast the net into the sea and then quickly gather out the fish, the European nations have secretly formed a scheme to catch China.

The first European vessel—Portuguese in nationality—reached Canton in 1516. Scarcely had we granted the strangers three settlements when they commenced a career of rapine and violence. In utter disregard of Chinese sovereignty, they proceeded to build a fort, attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the natives and often sallied out to the neighboring villages to kidnap women and virgins. Thousands of Chinese were lured from their homes by false promises; held in barracoons until a shipload had been gathered, they were then packed in foul quarters in the hold, shipped and virtually sold into salavery to South America. So unendurable did these outrages become that in 1545 the Chinese rose en masse and drove off the foreigners from the mainland. Meanwhile Spain captured the Philippine Islands, and her harsh treatment of the Chinese in trade affairs as well as the brutal massacre of the Chinese residents in 1603 and 1639 added fuel to the flame and contributed to the already existing ill-feeling toward the foreigners.

Nor was the indignation thus aroused all over China by any means diminished with the advent of British, French and other Western interests in the Far East. Shortly after conquering China, the Manchus, not acquainted with the character and designs of the foreign powers, opened all the ports to foreign trade and obviously did not anticipate any friction. However, the increasing activities in opium-smuggling and slave-dealing necessitated the restriction of foreign trade to Canton alone. The East India Company, supported by a British charter and English statesmen, was the chief party in the nefarious business. Arming their vessels with cannon, like men-of-war, and regardless of the persistent remonstrances of the Chinese government, they smuggled the poisonous drug into China in enormous quantities. Indeed, Sir Henry Pottinger even tried to induce Emperor Tao Kwang to legalize the traffic. Wisely, the latter replied, in words that ought to have made the Englishman's cheeks burn with shame, "Nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people." In 1839 Emperor Tao Kwang, finding with astonishment that the contraband trade had reached 35,000 chests, ordered Commissioner Lin to proceed to Canton and to stamp out the illicit traffic at all hazards. On July 19 in that year, Lin, at the command of the Emperor, addressed a memorial to the British government in which he asked: "Upon what principle of reason do your merchants, by a poisonous commodity, pour their injuries upon our people? Coveting such vastness of profit they become regardless of the calamities they entail upon men. Let us ask, how can there exist in their hearts that moral principle implanted by Heaven! Of the goods of China which are exported to outside nations, there is not a single article but what is profitable to man, being either beneficial for food or serviceable for general use, or which can be bartered for other goods, and all rendered profitable. Has China one single article which can be possibly injurious to outside nations?"

Determ ined to exterminate the curse, Lin burned 20,283 chests of the smuggled drug and through the Bitish superintendent of trade at Canton exacted a pledge from the British merchants that they would no longer deal in it. But to the memorial of the Chinese government as well as the promises of the English merchants in China, the British government turned a deaf ear. In the interests of rapacious greed, it sent out a fleet and without formal declaration of war blockaded Canton on June 22, 1840. By the treaty of 1842, China was forced to pay $21,000,000 of indemnity, ceded the island of Hongkong, and opened five ports. Now that opium could be quietly smuggled in through the ceded ports by small vessels, things went from bad to worse until 1856 when the Chinese made one more effort to assert their authority in the matter and, resolved to punish the guilty, boarded a native craft which without authorization made use of the British flag. Thereupon, under the pretext of disrespect to their color, the British launched on another bloody war. Commencing at Canton, they attacked the junks in the harbor, "the carnage on which," writes a correspondent, "was horrible, the quantity of blood and limbs seen on the junks when they were boarded being disgusting in the extreme." Continuing their hellish work they set fire to the city, destroying 7,000 houses and rendering homeless 30,000 men, women, and children. Then in conjunction with the French, they went on to Peking where they burned and plundered the beautiful Imperial palace, Major Charles Gordon, who was one of the plunderers, says of the sacking: "We went out and after pillaging it, burned the whole place, destroying in a vandal-like manner most valuable property, which could not be replaced for four millions. We got upwards of forty-eight pounds a piece as prize-money; and although I have not had as much as many, I have done well. You can scarcely imagine the beauty and magnificence of the places we burned. In fact, we were so pressed for time that we could not plunder them carefully." Foreigners were never weary of preaching the arrogance and treachery of the Chinese authorities, but when two nations of Christendom acted like devils, how could the Chinese be expected to play the role of saints!

Not satisfied with wanton destruction of human life and property, Great Britain and France each demanded from the proverty-stricken Chinese eight million taels of indemnity and eight more open ports. And irony of ironies! after the removal of the barriers of the opium trade, the treaty framers, posing as Christians dealing with heathens, began to cant about the Christian religion and by article VIII of the Tientsin Treaty inflicted another blessing upon the Chinese people—the bogus missionary!

Peace was restored. Still the political sky was not cleared; another more terrible storm was apprehended. For a time China was relieved from foreign hostility, but in the distance was seen the glittering of European bayonets, ever ready to "Slice China as a ripe melon."

In the fall of 1897, Germany dispatched a large fleet to the Far East, which examined the coast of China for a likely naval base. Meanwhile two German missionaries, together with many Chinese, were killed in a raid by some brigands in Shantung, of whom there are always plenty in every country. Grasping the golden opportunity, Germany rushed a portion of her fleet to Kiaochow, landed blue jackets, drove off the Chinese troops and seized Tsingtao. Immediately, Russia demanded a lease of the Liaotung peninsula, France seized Kuangchow Wan, and Britain acquired the hinterland of Kowloon opposite Hongkong and the port of Weihaiwei. The United States came into the game too late, for when she desired a lease in Fukien, Japan objected.

Since the first opium war, more than 120 treaties have been wrung from China by the western powers—each a document of concessions of some sort or other. Along all the 3,000 miles of coast line, there is not a single harbor in which the Chinese can freely mobilize their ships. Adhering to their maxim: "He who has reason on his side need not talk loudly," they have been suffering an intolerable and paralyzing amount of foreign intervention. Deprived of judicial autonomy, tariff independence and territorial integrity at the point of western bayonets, they are now threatened with cultural bondage.

For, consciously or not, the foreigners maintain that China's only salvation lies in her acceptance of western ways of thinking and doing. "The Chinese," say they, "are conceited barbarians and must be forced to adopt our civilization." So by self-appointment they set out upon a crusade to make all the Orient like themselves, flaunting everywhere not only the superiority of their products but also the consolations of their Bible. By force they have broken down our policy of isolation, overlooking the paramount question whether East and West were intellectually and spiritually prepared to enter into closer relationships, though physically they have been brought face to face. As fish see the bait but not the hook, so they see the profit of commercial expansion but not the peril of international rivalry and racial conflict. Attempting little to scrutinize

(Continued On Page 229)

China's Exports to U. S.

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for the month of July, 1925, and the period from January 1, 1925 to July 31, 1925.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	July 1925 Quantities	July 1925 Value	Total for year up to July 31, 1925 Quantities	Total for year up to July 31, 1925 Value
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)					
Meats					
Egg products, fro.	Lbs.	1,051,628	157,536	4,568,908	652,212
„ albumen dried	„	476,241	359,111	1,760,161	1,362,275
„ „ fro.	„	526,068	76,018	1,776,899	237,842
„ whole, dried	„	10,300	3,805	428,750	219,934
„ „ fro.	„	230,020	55,004	1,336,220	194,221
„ yolk dried	„	554,050	151,463	2,058,240	513,453
„ „ fro.	„	269,782	43,675	2,622,877	393,500
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs)					
Buffalo	Pcs.	.....	.....	14,731	121,877
	Lbs.	.....	.....	566,147	
Cow	Pcs.	.....	.....	8,860	41,617
	Lbs.	.....	.....	170,461	
Deer and doe	Pcs.	51,503	25,621	112,386	53,770
Goat and kid	„	15,500	43,462	2,408,356	1,919,511
Sheep & lamb	„	10,500	21,110	464,111	1,330,981
Furs, Dressed and Undressed:					
Fox	Pcs.	.....	.....	9,796	33,274
Hare & rabbit	„	10,000	3,557	175,060	62,147
Leopard	„	226	3,180	3,792	38,130
Marmot	„	.....	.....	16,882	16,982
Pahmi	„	.....	.....	80,508	105,568
Raccoon	„	600	1,480	68,033	176,401
Squirrel	„	6,400	3,141	27,000	10,359
Weasel	„	37,100	20,832	790,095	1,062,846
Wolf	„	.....	.....	1,979	3,321
All other furs	„	10,000	9,461	35,055	50,221
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins:					
Dogskin mats	Pcs.	4,658	15,061	26,663	45,446
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feather	Lbs.	73,376	31,575	1,287,127	516,995
Intestines	„	92,443	90,255	1,016,630	1,055,013
	U. S.		$1,095,347		$10,217,896
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)					
Fruits and Nuts:					
Peanuts shelled	Lbs.	.....	.....	486,420	23,496
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	Lbs.	.....	.....	801,920	44,387
Vegetable tallow	„	.....	.....	898,085	72,173
Wood oil	„	11,408	13,582	186,288	131,525
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices:					
Tea	Lbs.	1,933,077	426,151	2,659,417	535,709
	U. S.		$439,733		$807,290
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	Lbs.	.....	.....	133,312	63,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Camphor oil	Lbs.	.....	.....	57,848	3,836
Rurbarb	„	6,750	1,678	45,810	11,034
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Jegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	Lbs.	51,640	5,307	782,385	75,605
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	Lbs.	.....	.....	344	54
	U. S.		$6,985		$153,899
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	1,079,957	255,481
„ waste	„	49,980	3,980	413,595	38,678
„ laces & embroideries		.....	114,675	.....	1,552,579
„ misc. manufactures		.....	.....	.....	21,366
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Hats, fiber	Dozen	338	1,851	7,754	19,928
„ rush	„	25,062	17,009	51,056	36,587
„ straw	„	5,750	9,021	9,006	16,415
Straw goods		.....	2,075	.....	8,004
Mattings	Sq.Yds.	.....	.....	126,000	8,487
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq.Yds.	1,998	12,475	7,470	48,813
Wool, sheep's	Lbs.	307,593	82,378	2,615,503	686,239
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	6,648	2,439	68,511	38,222
„ nets human	„	4,385	33,451	27,862	210,175
„ stump, human	„	62,975	22,025	347,647	120,508
Silk					
Silk, raw	Lbs.	487,663	2,270,648	2,742,493	13,642,408
„ wild	„	98,587	278,317	543,952	1,839,800
„ waste	„	198,762	149,516	1,312,858	693,617
„ piece goods	„	4,943	42,482	22,180	148,149
„ pongee	„	13,404	39,225	94,503	276,421
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	36,314	35,238
„ misc. manuf.	„	.....	3,189	.....	17,121
	U. S.		$3,084,756		$19,714,246
Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Woodenware		.....	895	.....	7,827
Bamboo manufactures		.....	.....	.....	1,321
Lacquerware		.....	349	.....	4,934
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books		.....	1,924	.....	7,656
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	Pcs.	.....	.....	249,450	55,874
	U. S.		$3,168		$77,612
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Clay and Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		.....	2,343	.....	15,655
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware		.....	1,933	.....	20,403
Soapston ware		.....	1,113	.....	4,566
	U. S.		$5,391		$40,624
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Aluminium Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	Lbs.	.....	.....	82,800	5,523
„ oxide	„	33,600	2,876	89,600	7,739
„ regulus	„	58,240	6,375	2,307,898	240,161
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of		.....	13,153	.....	89,118
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bar	Ounces	.....	.....	4,604	100,171
	U. S.		$22,404		$442,712
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Other Chemicals					
Musk	Ounces	80	$1,166	2,804	$44,898
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art. work of		.....	17,565	.....	101,204
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	Lbs.	69,196	82,009	152,672	222,748
Household & personal effects		.....	481	.....	10,488
Mah jongg		.....	.....	.....	570
Unenumerated articles		.....	107,393	.....	547,739
	U. S.		$207,448		$882,749

RECAPITULATION	July 1925	Total for year up to July 31, 1925
Group 0—Animal and Animals Products, except Wool and Hair,	$1,095,347	$10,217,896
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages,	439,733	807,290
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibers and Wood,	6,985	153,899
Group 3—Textiles	3,084,756	19,714,246
Group 4—Wood and Paper	3,168	77,612
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	5,391	40,624
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	22,404	442,712
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	1,166	44,898
Group 9—Miscellaneous	207,448	882,749
Grand Totals U. S.	$4,866,398	$32,381,926

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Christianity and Science vs Oriental Religions

BY U. NAKANISHI

(From the Young East)

IN reading the history of the West, what we feel most interesting is the circumstances and causes that led to the appearance of Christianity and renaissance. The former saw light, shortly after the Roman Empire had brought under its rule the whole of the then known world by brilliant feats of government and warfare and was about to enter a new period of peace. The old beliefs, which had held the Roman people together and had made them strong, however, were rapidly losing ground, and the desire of ease and luxury was driving them to a life of moral decay. It was then that Christianity sprung up and fundamentally reorganized the corrupt society, making out of it a new and purified world, and has since been exercising a most powerful influence over the minds of the European people.

Renaissance, on the other hand, was a movement that arose to counteract the influence of Christianity. The latter had certainly saved the world from moral decadence, but had made people weary of this world and pining after heaven with the result that while they gained in heart they lost in brain and all Europe gradually entered an age of intellectual darkness. It was in opposition to this tendency that the movement of the renaissance was started. In other words, intellectual men struggled to extricate themselves from the clutches of Christianity and to find a hopeful, real and bright life. They found in the sprightly literature and art of Greece and Rome much that echoed their aspirations and eagerly took up their study. In a word, renaissanee was a great product of reaction against the dominancy of Christianity.

On turning our eyes back to the present state of things of the world from a survey of the past, we find that the Western civilization, which starting from renaissance, passed through reformation of religion, development of science, growth of cities, political revolutions, the discovery of the new world, improvement of communication facilities, progress of commercc and revolution of industry, and has come to the present stage of development, is no longer the exclusive possession of the white race, but is a common property of the world. As a matter of fact, the civilization of the present day world can not be compared with the civilization of the time of the birth of Christianity and of that of the appearance of renaissance in the extent of its sphere, in the complexity of its component elements, in the rapidity of its movement and in the greatness of its influence. Nevertheless, it must be said that it is now face to face with a crisis and there is no alternative for it but to seek a turning point if it must live any longer. That we Orientals hold such a view of the civilization of the Occident is not the result of jealousy or prejudice. After the Great War a thinking section of the people in Europe and America hold the same view as ours and acknowledge that the Western civilization is on the verge of bankruptcy. It is plain that this is due to unequality of its development between spirituality and materiality, between internal and external life. The thinking people of the West have already paid their earnest attention to this subject and are expressing themselves in various ways on it. We Orientals, can distinctly see through and boldly assert our views, as we have the advantage of making a comparative study of the merits and demerits of the Western and Eastern civilizations.

Christianity and Western Civilization

The present crisis of the Western civilization with its disparity of development between spirituality and materiality is due to the loss of what was its core and center. Some people may say that Christianity still exists and that it is the core and center of the Western civilization. It is true that Christianity is still in existence in Europe and America, but it is rather doubtful whether there is life in it. If it is a living force, it ought to continue to be the center of the Western civilization at the present time as it was in the past, and consequently there should be no such disparity in its development between spirituality and materiality, between internal and external life. We do not say that religion is the only and sole central force of civilization; we rather choose to call the latter by the name of view or idea of the world. Now, broadly speaking, there are three views or ideas of the world. The first is Christianity, the second is science, and the third is the philosophy and religion of the Orient. Christianity had its origin in the faith of the Hebrew race. In striking contrast, however, to the faith of the Hebrew people, who regarded Jehovah as God of their race and considered themselves as chosen people having the privilege of governing the world, Christianity teaches of heavenly father, kingdom of Heaven and brotherhood of mankind and has developed into a world-religion from a racial one. But the illiberal sentiment of the Hebrew people, who regarded aliens as their enemy, and the arrogant idea of the ancient Greeks, who made of foreigners their slaves, have stolen into the precepts of Christianity, and in consequence its philanthropic teachings have remarkably changed for the worse in late years. Especially in view of its primitive teaching of the doctrine of the creation of the universe and its ignorance of the infinity and limitlessness of the universe, judged as a view of the world, Christianity was not a complete religion from the beginning. It, however, managed to be a central force of human activities when civilization was still in a low stage of development. But along with the advancement of human intellect and changes of time, science was given birth to and has proved a fatal blow to Christian faith. Observation, experiment and induction are the sole methods of science, which aims at inquiry into natural phenomena. At first, investigation was limited and partial, but since encyclopaedists of the French Revolution and some great thinkers, such as Comte of France, Spencer of England and Haeckel of Germany, have appeared one after another in quick succession and made attempts at the systematization of science, it had come to take shape of a philosophical system and presents a view of the world of its own. This view of the world, however, expounds nature merely as a blind and mechanical force with neither intent nor object and views human life in the light of the theory of evolution in respect to natural selection and the survival of the fittest, thereby leading human beings not only to a life of momentary carnal pleasure but to that of fierce and brutal struggles for existence.

The Philosophy of the Orient

The philosophy and religion of the Orient are quite different from these two in their conception of the world. They are almost pessimistic in holding the idea that mankind has to exist in the midst of uncertainty, falsehood and grief, but this is by no means the whole of their view of the world. They teach us to attain a great self-enlightenment to call forth within ourselves the idea of mutual sympathy and brotherhood of mankind, to find a new light and life that come out as natural law from absoluteness, and finally to endeavour to extricate ourselves from the fetters of uncertainty, falsehood and grief. This is certainly the way, the only way, by which mankind can attain true humanity and true civilization. Both Christianity and science teach us that we, human beings, are doomed to endless struggles in trying to control nature and conquer other peoples. On the contrary, the view of the world as taught by the Oriental philosophy and religion starts in peace and ends in peace, as brotherhood of mankind and mutual sympathy are its fundamental ideas. True civilization aims at the enhancement of the peace and happiness of mankind. As a man of base character, however rich in knowledge or fortune he may be, cannot be called a true gentleman, so it cannot be said to be a true civilization, if it lacks in peace and happiness. It goes without saying that the Western civilization eagerly aspires after the peace and happiness of mankind, and has devised every possible means to satisfy this desire. As a matter of fact, however, not only is it not fulfilled, but not infrequently the very means for peace and happiness has been used in an opposite way. This is due to the want in the Western civilization of a central force of unification. Freedom and equality are desirable, but as Madame Roland exclaimed at her last moment on the guillotine, there are as many men as there were in her time who dare commit crimes in the name of freedom and equality.

The German Imperialism, which aimed at bringing the whole world under the sway of German 'kultur,' was in no way bad as a principle, but since it turned into vikingism, it gave rise to the World War and caused her own ruin. Science is the flower of the Western civilizatton. It has given us inexhaustible benefits and comforts, but at the same time has furnished us with elaborate machinery of slaughter. The development of industry, which is a bye-product of scientific inventions, has presented to the civilized countries an amount of production twice as large in proportion to the increase of population. On the other hand, however, it has given rise to a difference in wealth, bringing in its train communism and socialism and class strifes, which threaten to involve mankind in merciless and bloody feuds of unprecedented magnitude. The League of Nations and Armament Limitation conferences have been created for ensuring a lasting peace for the world, but in practise international relations have been growing more complicated and threatening than ever. Rousseau and Marx are the two greatest prophets of modern Europe. The former set

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forth the truth of political freedom and the latter preached the gospel of economic equality. To attain the object they had in view, Rousseau tried to stir up political revolutions and Marx endeavored to excite class strifes. In short, both had strifes and bloodshed in view. Now every civilized nation calls herself a law governing country and boasts that it is the realization of the highest form of civilization. But is it ever possible to maintain such a government by law without relying on the strength of the police and the military? The Government of Soviet Russia is a notable example. It can not keep up its existense even for a single day, unless it is backed by brutal force, as it is done. At any time and in any country, power has been and is necessary for the maintenance of government, but never has its indispensability been felt more strongly than at the present time. Is the highest form of civiiization really such a thing? The Western civilization has become the civilization of the world. We, Orientals, have derived and are deriving great and manifold benefits from it and the sense of gratitude we entertain towards the West is deep ard permanent. At the same time, however, we are gravely concerned whether this civilization has not engendered within itself some malady or other that may sooner or later cause its desruction. What is it then that can remove this malady and serve as a central force of unification of the world civilization? As Christianity, which saved Rome from ruin arose in Asia, and as the civilization of ancient times greatly contributed to renaissance, so we are convinced that it is the philosophy and religion of the Orient that will save the present civilization from the crisis in which it stands and open for it a new and bright way for its innovation.

Civilisation Needs Central Force

History shows that unconscious actions always go a step ahead of conscious actions. Study of the philosophy and religion of the Orient was pursued by a few European scholars in the middle part of the eighteenth century, and with greater zeal in the nineteenth and the present centuries. As a matter of fact, inquiry into Oriental philosophy and religion is being conducted in so deep and thorough-going a way that there are at present almost as many eminent scholars in Europe as in the Orient, who are well conversant with the spirit of the Oriental civilization, Nevertheless, it is limited to specialists, ard the majority of the people are evidently groping in the dark wandering between Christian faith left behind the times and spiritless science and not knowing what to rely upon as a guide for their life. In short, both Christianity and science have no central force of unification of civilization, namely, the true view of the world. Though politics, law, social organizations, literature and art and daily life of the Western people are superficially splendid, they have neither peace nor happiness in their inner life. This is not the view of an outsider, but is what we, Orientals, keenly feel through personal experience of the European civilization.

We feel, therefore, that what will bring about a fundamental reorganization of the world civilization, which is on the verge of bankruptcy to-day, must be something that can excercise a most potent influence upon our inner or spiritual life. The German philosopher Eduard von Hartmann rightly said that religion was the foundation of morals for individuals, and the most essential factor of civilization for mankind at large. The Occidental civilization has given us politics, law, science, art, industry, invention, machinery, means of communications, as well as the most efficient art and arms for killing men, but has given us no true view of the world, which is the real foundation of civilization and morals. We, Orientals, feel as if we have in our inner hearts something that transcends the Western civilizion. This consciousness is nothing but the spirit of the Oriental civilization, and is an imperishable truth. It will enable Christianity to accomplish its philanthropic doctrine, and science to systematize itself with a guiding spirit. When this is done the whole phase of the world civilization will turn from struggle to peace.

Viewed from the point of the vast and boundless universe, the existence of mankind is nothing but that of a bubble. It is perposterous that the Western civilization should feel itself great because it has conquered nature and subjugated alien races, for those attempting to conquer nature and subjugate alien races are doomed to self-destruction in the long run. On the contrary, the Oriental view of the world, if it is acted upon by mankind, will enable us to reach the stage of perfect self-effacement through the medium of nature and ourselves, to attain spiritual enlightenmnnt and to acquire peace and happiness. Herein we may find the true value of life. To sum up, the spirit of the Oriental civilization will be be appreciated by considering Jesus Christ's teaching:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is in the Kingdom of Heaven."

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Farmers' Leagues in Kwangtung Province

BY HIN WONG

THE Kuomintang in Canton may be Bolshevistic, but its effort to arouse the farmers in Kwangtung Province to their rights and interests deserves some worthy comments. That the Kuomintang has something in view in its service for the farmers, no one would deny, but the latter will have more to gain than to lose, once they realize that they may become a power some day in the political and economic fields of the country.

Since October, 1924, the Kuomintang in Canton has had a regular department devoted to the instruction and organization of farmers under the supervision of its central executive committee. The party carries out its propaganda in places where communication is easy and where formation of peasants leagues is possible, in such towns and districts as Kwangling, Shuntak, Tungkun, Fatshan, and Heungshan. Propagandists and organizers work in groups of 20 Bolshevists each; and before the Bolshevists were dispatched on their field work, they were given a month of special training.

The training class for Bolshevist propagandists to the farmers is recruited from members of the Kuomintang, and before one is taken in for training, his physical strength and endurance are tested. No one whose family care is too great is taken in, and an applicant for admission to the class must show signs of thrift and fairness. The course of training includes such studies as public speaking, principle and practice of publicity, Kuomintang policy towards the farming or agricultural class, present conditions of Kwangtung farmers and possible reforms for their benefit, Kwangtung agricultural resources, methods of forming peasants leagues, history of farmers movement thus far gathered, the means of promoting co-operation among the farmers themselves, the relationship which ought to exist between farmers and laborers and between farmers, merchants and others and the formation of farmers military corps for self-defence.

Prospective Bolshevist propagandists are also given certain physical training. Long distance walking, horse riding, and other exercises are provided. Before a prospective propagandist is appointed to the Bolshevist service, he is subject to an examination of the knowledge he is supposed to have gained during the month of special training.

In the last few months, according to Kuomintang reports, more than 50 farmers leagues with a total membership of more than 200,000 have been organized in 22 of the 96 districts of Kwangtung, probably due to the effective propaganda carried out by trained Bolshevists in this line of work.

Farmers' leagues are strong in the districts of Kwangling, Tsingyun, and Hoifung. In Kwangling, particularly in certain sections of the rice producing community, the farmers have succeeded in getting their rentals on farm lands reduced by 40 per cent and in Tsingyun, some towns are dominated by the farmers' leagues instead of by the village and clan councils as usually was the case. In Hoifung, the farmers' supporting the Bolshevists under the leadership of one Pang Bye were able to take possession of the district for the Red Army before the arrival of the latter, and they were responsible for the destruction of the country home of General Chen Chiung-ming, chief rival of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen for power in Canton.

According to an assurance of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, communities where farmers are able to organize their own forces for self-protection may no longer be occupied by mercenary troops. With the hope of seeing Dr. Sun's promise fulfilled, the farmers of the Marn King Sandfield in Tungkun District have recently organized a farmers' volunteer corps of about 500 strong, and from a press report, it is stated that farmers in communities around Marn King have also forces totalling about 2,000.

Farmers having organizations of their own in Kwangtung for self-protection and co-operation are able to take exceptions in local military imposts. When certain Reds in Shuntak recently tried to exact 1 1/2 cents on each tray of cocoons and 40 cents on each picul of mulberry leaves produced in the district, the farmers succeeded in getting the extra tax repealed.

The insignia of the newly organized farmers' league is a red flag of the Kuomintang with a white sun mounted on blue on the upper left corner of the red base, and on the red base is also inscribed a plough, which denotes farming. In honor of the first successful organization of the farmers' league in

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Kwangtung some eight months ago, sometime in October last, the red insignia was up on the staff of the Government House in Canton for a few days.

Next July 27 the Kuomintang in Canton, if it still exists at that time, may celebrate the first anniversary of its taking up the formal organization of farmers. In July 27, 1924, several thousand farmers around the neighborhood of Canton City met for the first time with Kuomintang representatives with a view of organizing leagues which the Bolshevists proposed.

As to the future of the farmers' league, a South China daily has this comment:

"Farmers in our conntry are mostly schoolless and illiterate, toil at sun rise and rest at sun set, happy and unaware of what is going on except in their immediate surroundings. No one is happier than a farmer. In the future, however, they can no longer remain in seclusion and new movements are being forced upon them. Were they simply given new ideas of farming and thus enabled to produce more from their toil, there should be no objection and it would be a blessing. Should they, however be taught to be dissatisfied with their landlords, none of whom are large in Kwangtung in comparison with those in Russia, it might be a curse to all concerned."

China's Part In the Pacific Problem

The following comment is taken from an article by Mr. Hin Wong, who was in attendance at the gathering of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Honolulu, July 1-15 of this year.

TWELVE Chinese delegates participated in the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Honolulu July 1 to July 15 of this year. Other groups were represented as follows:

American, 31, Australian, 5; Canadian, 5; Hawaii, 13; Japanese, 19; Korean, 6; New Zealand, 11; Philippine, 2; at large, from Great Britain, 3; or a total of 107. In addition to the active members, there were associates who had the privilege of attendance but not of speaking, and among some 30 of these, two were Chinese.

China's Program

To the press, as viewed editorially, the Chinese members in the Institute of Pacific Relations appear to have won much admiration among all the others by their attitude and participation. According to the *Star-Bulletin*, Honolulu, July 7, perhaps the main characteristics of the Chinese were: first, unity on a definite program for presentation; and second, notable frankness and vigor in the presentation of this program to the Institute.

In one of the public meetings of the Institute, for instance, a member would make a clear-cut presentation of "What China Desires to See Rectified in Her International Relationships." In this, the position of the Chinese at this conference, so far as it relates to Chinese problems, was outlined. The postion is consistent adherence to three basic things which China wants: 1, Tariff autonomy; 2, Early abolition of extra-territoriality; and 3, Some modification in the immigration policy of other nations as affecting the Chinese.

The Chinese are seeking for the restoration of the right for China, and China alone, to fix her tariff rates, and in this, is bound up the financial reorganization of China, the Chinese members maintained. The practice of extra-territoriality is that by which certain nationalities in China, such as British, French, American, Japanese, and others, have their own laws and are not subjected to laws of China but those of these foreign nations. Extra-territoriality extends further than this, the Chinese declared, and this is well illustrated by the foreign settlements of Shanghai, where police, court and other functions of government are conducted not by Chinese but by foreigners. The Chinese believe that extra-territoriality is "a derogation of China's sovereign rights," and that much of the present disturbances in China have their root in this use of China by other nationalities. China is not attempting to break down the immigration laws of any other nation, and a Chinese member in the Institute summarized China's position by saying, "Certain classes of the Chinese are now prohibited from entering the Pacific countries, while exempted classes are free to enter. It is urged that the exempted classes shall enjoy all the privileges that nationals of foreign countries entering China are enjoying, and that the exempted classes

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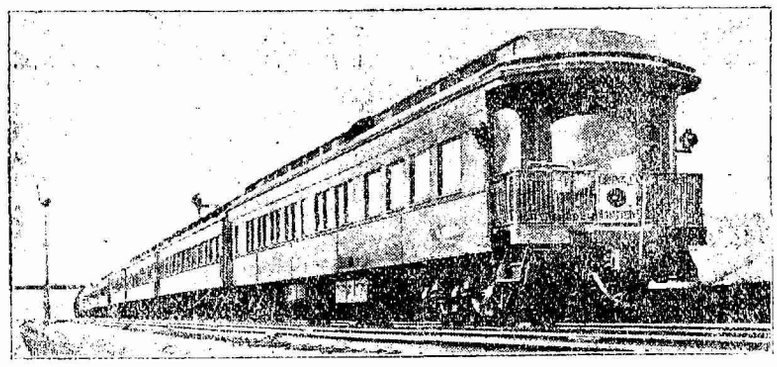

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of the Chinese shall not be subjected to the inconvenience or humiliation as now being intentionally or unintentionally accorded to the Chinese. Chinese women should be encouraged and allowed to enter with the exempted classes, as far as conditions permit."

One after another, the Chinese at the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, pressed these points home, and it was done for two weeks in Honolulu in public addresses, round table talks, newspaper interviews, written articles, and effectively in conversation with members from other groups in social hours or outside meetings.

A Chinese View of Pacific Relations

In the opening statement T. Z. Koo, secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation, quoted a common Chinese proverb, "Proprieties come before arms."

The Chinese are willing to give that method a trial, and they pledge their whole-hearted determination to work for the success of this common experiment. The Chinese will listen and consider most carefully what others may say and they will express their views also frankly and fully whenever necessary. They may differ in their interpretation of facts and situations but they are resolved to maintain through it all a spirit of understanding, tolerance, and good-will.

The Chinese are coming into conscious manhood, and this fact few observers in China yet notice. A brief survey of conditions in China today will reveal new and significant forces at work there. The Renaissance movement has practically remade the intellectual background of Chinese youth. It is a movement started to re-valuate their intellectual heritage and to introduce new ideas and ideals into China.

The fact is that Western prestige in the East has disappeared ever since the war in Europe, but the paraphernalia of bolstering this fancied prestige is still there; and until that paraphernalia is swept away, there will be no peace, the Chinese told the peoples of the Pacific through their unofficial representatives in the Institute of Pacific Relations.

What China Wants Rectified in Her International Relationship

Under this heading, Dr. Ta Chen, of Tsing Hua College, Peking, said that China is awakening, and in this process, two tendencies may be noted: One is recognizing her past ill-deeds in diplomatic relations, political strife and social turmoil; and the other, an increasing desire to launch a program of political, social, and industrial reconstruction, a program the leaders of the nation have wholeheartedly committed themselves.

The major issues of grave concern which have special reference to the Pacific situation are the tariff, extra-terrioriality, and immigration.

Confucianism in International Relations

In the Institute of Pacific Relations, application of the teachings of Jesus, Buddha, and Confucius to the problems of modern inter-racial and international relations was discussed. Speaking from the Chinese point of view, the Chinese pointed out that Confucius denounced war as dangerous and destructive. Military conquest is destructive and is contrary to the sublime sentiment of sympathy. According to Confucius any attempt to settle disputes by war is futile, for he says: "If you convince others by virtue, you conquer their hearts; but if you resort to force, you never move their heart." According to Mencius, "If the aim of conquest is for territory, the number killed is apt to fill a valley; if it is for occupying a city, the corpses may fill that city." Confucius considers the world a family and ten thousand nations, one man, declaring, "Within the four seas all are brethren."

In the discussion followed, it was brought out, among other things, that the education in the ideals and practices of unselfishness and idealism is the solution of inter-racial and international problems.

An American pointed out that five outstanding Christian principles are applicable to international problems: a, The inestimable worth of each human personality; b, Devotion to uncalculating positive service to fellow men, even to the extent of accepting the cross; c, The supremacy of moral and spiritual values; d, The Kingdom of God as the goal for all social living and striving; and e, Membership one of another or organic relationship in one body.

The Industrialization of China

S.N. Au-Young, of the government Bureau of Economic Information, Peking, said that in China, in addition to a vast system of domestic or family industries, one may see a group of industries being developed under Chinese capital and control and another, under foreign capital and control entirely. In the cotton industry, Chinese now own 73 mills; Japanese, 41; and British, 5. In electrical development, more than 100 Chinese cities are now lighted by electric plants under Chinese control. In coal mining, the Chinese have an investment of at least $50,000,000 and control 57

per cent of the country's production, annually. In the cotton spinning, however, foreigners control more than 50 per cent, and in the machinery trade, foreigners control nearly all. The domestic or family system of industries is being modified. Spinning and weaving, hosiery, small implements of iron and steel, oil presses, block printing, and many others are being replaced by machine productions.

With reference to the labor and social effects of industralization, spokesman for American labor opened with a statement that labor conditions in China were worse than those in other countries in the Far East. Mr. James Yen then reviewed the chief movements which are now under way in China for the betterment of labor and which are at work bettering social conditions. Hin Wong, of Canton, described the labor organizations, farmers' leagues, and political parties in South China, and the question was raised as to the lines along which labor organizations are being led in China.

Three possibilities exist in the present activities of Chinese labor, it was thought among foreigners, the Chinese not necessarily agreeing. There may be a political agitation aiming at legislation, which will almost certain have an anti-foreign tinge; an industrial organization similar to that of the American Federation of Labor; and a more or less revolutionary propaganda of a socialistic tendency. In the discussion, it was suggested that the literacy movement which is being carried on by the mass education movement may result in any one or any combination of these three possibilities.

Customs Control, Tariff Revision, & Foreign Loans

Two meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations were given to these questions of tariff and loans.

The situation is that, by different treaties, control of Chinese customs came under foreign control and tariff was scheduled at the rate of 5 per cent on all goods. China desires to regain administrative control of the customs gradually and the full control of the tariff at the earliest opportunity.

China's reasons for the recovery of sovereign rights, present technical difficulties owing to foreign control, and the financial and commercial reasons for regaining tariff autonomy were never questioned at the Institute.

It now appears that foreign powers are favorably inclined to agree to tariff revision but demand the abolition of *Likin s;* that the Washington Conference has consented to the raise to 7 1/2 or 12 1/2 per cent.

Two conflicting views existing among the people most interested are that, on the part of the bond holders, they are favorable to the raise of tariff, as it will give them better chance to receive back their principle and interest paid; and on the other hand, foreign business men in China are apprehensive of the possibility of hurting their trade by the increased duties.

Foreign Loans in China

L. T. Chen, in addressing the Institute, recalled that, until the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, China had no foreign debt; and beginning with the indemnity of $200,000,000 following her defeat, her total debt has increased in 25 years to $1,726,400,000, Chinese currency. Most of the debts has been forced upon her in loans which the people themselves did not welcome, and the present situation is far from being satisfactory.

The organization of the new consortium which the United States supports marks a distinct advance in the situation, as there is no doubt that China is in need of foreign capital from the right and mutually helpful sources. The proposed consortium intends to prevent competitive and reckless lending or borrowing, but the Chinese still question the advisability of allowing a nation or a group of nations to secure a financial monopoly in China. To put the consortium plan into effect, Chinese bankers must dominate or at least equally participate in its policy and management. Unless the Chinese people are free to influence their national financial policy and properly supervise public finance, they would regard all foreign proposals with apprehension.

Extraterritoriality

It was the general opinion, of the Chinese delegates that extraterritoriality in China should be abolished, some favoring immediate independant action of treaty powers concerned to abolish it, while others suggesting the plan of the Washington Conference, the appointment of a commission to investigate into the actual state of affairs in China. The Chinese do not appear to favor any foreign commission which will only refer to its own nationals in China for information and suggestion, as foreign merchants in China are against abolition for obvious reasons. The Chinese desire public opinion from outside in favor of the abolition of extraterritoriality.

To arouse public opinion in each country toward its abolition is one of the steps suggested for the Chinese, who are also demanding the abrogation of all other unequal treaties.

Commercial Developments in the Pacific Area

BY FRANCIS L. PIERCE

in "Commerce Reports"

WITH the slogan "Greater prosperity through greater foreign trade" dominating its sessions, the twelfth annual meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council, held in Seattle June 24, 25, and 26, accomplished notable results for the furtherance of American commerce. There was manifest throughout all the conferences and the formal addresses a spirit of determination, of vigorous progressiveness, and of confidence in the future of our merchandise abroad. Significant also was the atmosphere of hearty cooperation among the business men from the various countries represented. An attitude of mutual helpfulness was apparent, together with a sturdy support of all measures tending to advance the interests of foreign traders. Special attention was given to commercial questions relating to the Far East.

Market Development in China

At the session of the China group, Julean Arnold, commercial attache to Peking, who is on his way to Washington from his post in the Far East, spoke on the general subject of "Market development." "Indicative of the growth of the American population and American businesses in China," Mr. Arnold said, "We find that while there were 24 American firms and 410 resident Americans in China in 1882, by 1925 the numbers have increased to 600 American firms and 12,000 American citizens." The commercial attache continued:

"American trade with China has increased fourfold during the past 20 years—constituting, in 1923, 30 per cent of China's total exports and nearly 20 per cent of its imports, and forming about 8 per cent of the foreign trade of the United States. China's total foreign trade—imports and exports—now aggregates about $1,300,000,000 gold, 55 per cent of which represents imports. During the past 20 years China's foreign trade has increased threefold, and during the past 30 years eightfold. Thus it is apparent that America is now proportionately a greater factor in China's foreign trade than it was 20 or 30 years ago.

Proceeding to a consideration of the most effective means of obtaining business in China, Mr. Arnold said:

"For those lines whose sales or market possibilities warrant, it is advisable to open a house in China. With the recent amendments to the China Trade Act, it is now possible to incorporate for business in China under the China Trade Act; with exemptions from corporate taxes for business done in China. As Americans in China enjoy extraterritorial treaty rights, they are not subject to Chinese laws or courts as regards either their persons or their property.

"During the European war certain American interests opened establishments in China on a very pretentious scale, only to close down with a slump following the war. While the China conditions did not have all to do with their failure to succeed (in fact, in several cases the larger contributing factors were those external to this field), yet the methods pursued by some of these firms were such as to invite disaster. Probably their greatest weakness was the development of an overhead out of all proportion to the business turnover. Instead, they should have begun in a modest way and branched out as a trained personnel and increased business warranted.

"In America the individual is far more a part of a vast machinery of organization than in China. The bulk of China's foreign trade is handled through foreign or non-Chinese concerns in the field. The 1,500 men who comprise the aggregate of America's male mercantile population in China hold relatively more responsible positions and are individually greater factors to success or failure than would be a similar number holding positions of corresponding importance in the United States.

"Playing the Game" with the China Agent

Mr. Arnold urged, very strongly, the absolute necessity of "playing the game" with the China agent. He told his hearers, in this connection:

"A common cause for complaint is that manufacturers change the specifications of commodities ordered or substitute others without first securing the consent of their representatives in China. The Chinese buyer becomes accustomed to an article put up in a certain way, and unless

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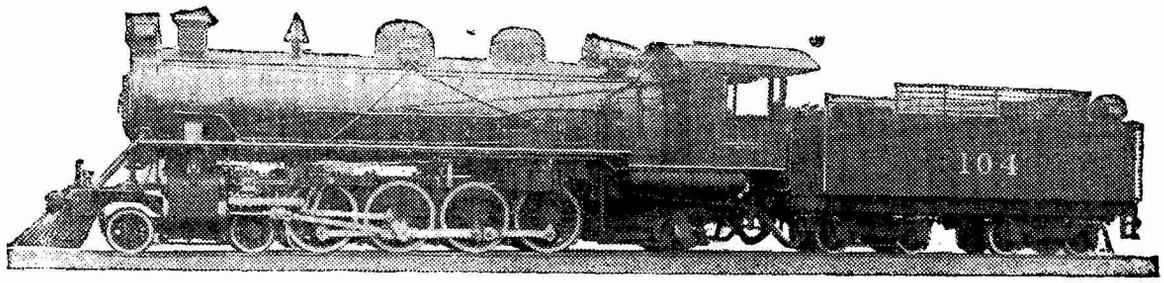

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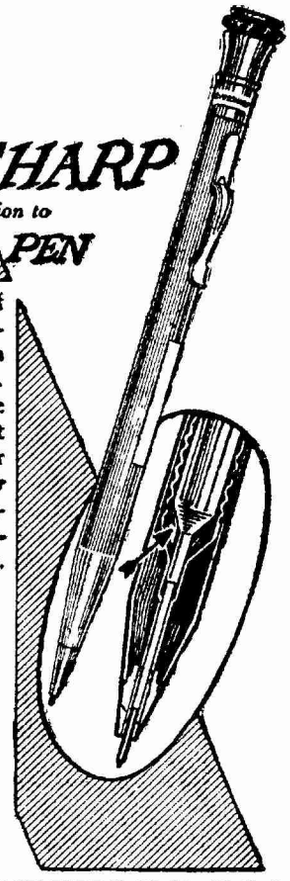

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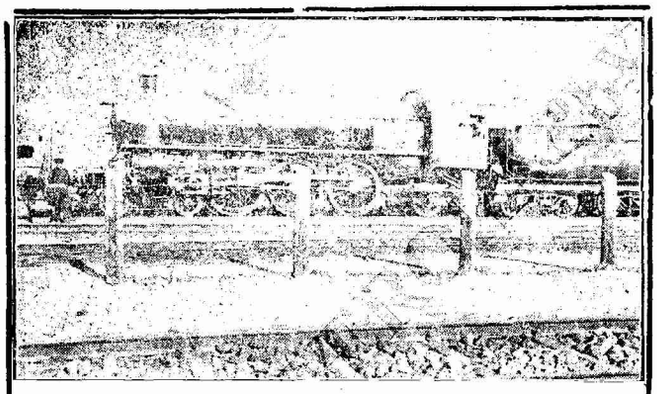

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News from Central China

In a telegram to the Chief Executive Marshal Tuan Chi-jui dealing with the question of unequal treaties, Tupan Hsiao Yao-nan declares in strong language that the system of concessions is an uncivilized practice and that the system of Consular jurisdiction rights is an invasion on Chinese national rights.

The Conference composed of three Chinese and three British who were to consider the Chinese demands that the H. B. V. C. be disbanded and that the armed police of the British concession be disarmed met this week to discuss the question in detail. They finally disagreed and the matter is to be placed before the British Municipal Council. In connection with this the conference adjourned till Tuesday.

General Liu Hsiang has telegraphed the Peking government of his assumption at Chungking of the post of Tupan of Military affairs of Szechuen. It is believed in official circles that General Liu's assumption of office was made possible at this moment by the victory of the allied troops over General Yang Sen, Tuli of Szechuen.

According to an Ichang report, all the cigarette dealers in that city have suspended their business and closed their shops on account of the increasingly high taxes levied on cigarettes by the City Cigarette Tax Bureau.

Tooru Takao, Councellor of Embassy without post, has been appointed as Consul-General at Hankow, it was announced here today. Mr. Takao is a well-known authority on China and Chinese, having filled several consular posts in the outports and interior in China.

The sudden resignation of Mr. Li Hua-tang, Commissioner of Finance for Hupeh, is due to a political scandal in connection with the collection of money from the various tax offices and the appointment of officials to those offices. When the Commissioner took up his post at Wuchang two months ago, the tax offices in the various districts were under the charge of men backed by either the military of powerful officials of the Provincial Government. For that revenue collected was generally detained at the tax offices for four or five months or even misappropriated. This fact has been responsible for the growing financial distress of the local government.

The Wuchang and Hankow Chinese Chambers of Commerce have now come out in support of the chairman, Mr. Chow Shing-tang, against the attacks of the students. They have sent out a circular telegram saying that the decisions arrived at by the Hankow Chamber with reference to the boycott were done so by general agreement and were therefore not Mr. Chow Shing-tang's own opinions.

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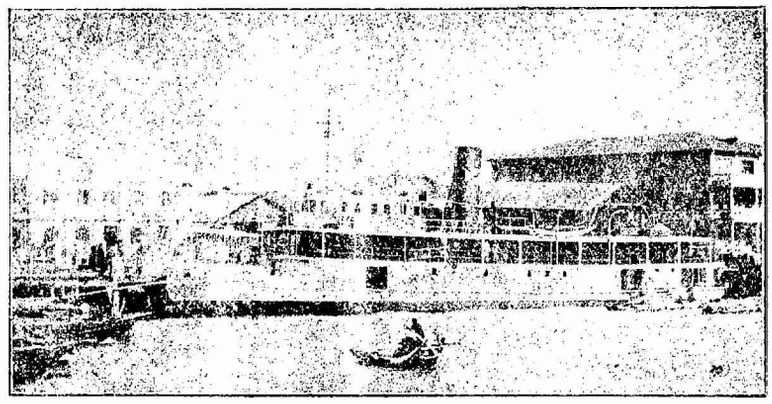

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The whole of the special opium tax, estimated to yield about $30,000,000 a year, has been placed at the disposal of the military as a result of the recent military conference in Wuchang. This tax was started last autumn by the military to cover the loss in revenue which came about through the defeat of General Wu Pei-fu at the hands of General Chang Tso-lin. The result is that sanction has been given to opium, no one has the power to stop the sale of the drug after being stamped on the payment of the required taxation till now one can walk in the streets of Hankow and see balls of opium and pipes being displayed in the shop windows and sold openly.

Hankow was visited this week by a delegation from the Shanghai Laborers, Students and Merchants Union Association. It was recently decided by this organization that a big meeting be held at Peking which would be attended by representatives from all over the country. In order to obtain this attendance over fifty delegates were dispatched from Shanghai to visit the most important cities in the various provinces. The objects in visiting the different places are three in number, to persuade local organizations to send representatives to the monster meeting shortly to be held at Peking: to tell the people their version of the Shanghai strike: to arouse the public to devand that the Peking government promulgate the Laborer's Association Regulations which were drafted by the Shanghai Laborers' Association. The delegation are to stay four days in this center after which they are proceeding to Changsha.

As a result of the nine province alliance recently formed in Wuchang an opposition combination is said to have been formed against the Fengtien warlord and that the arranging of this was part of the mission of Teng Han-hsiang, the Peking delegate when he was down here ostensibly to investigate the incident of June 11. Therefore this indicates that the Chief Executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, also has something to do with the plan. As Teng is a protege of General Yuen Tso-ming of Chungking, the scheme was at first opposed it is said, by Wu Pei-fu, the Fukien Tupan, Chow Pin-jen and the Chekiang Tupan, Sun Chuan-fang. However, it is surmised that these have now been gained over and have agreed to take a leading part in the movement against Chang Tso-lin. According to the latest rumor they desire that General Wu Pei-fu be appointed Commander in Chief of their troops which will be called the Constitution Protecting Army. Further the Honan Tupan Yo Wei-chin has agreed to allow Wu to return to Loyang where he will take control of the Three Divisions under the command of Chen Weh-Chiao and Wang Wei-hui.

Tupan Hsiao Yao-nan has sent a telegram to the Waichiaopu that adequate protection is being afforded missionaries in inland towns in Hupeh. In his statement the Tupan says that the missionaries in the districts under his jurisdiction are perfectly safe. However, some of them have voluntarily come back to Hankow.

The student opposition to mission schools in Kaifeng' Honan, is so great that it is thought that after the summer vacation, they will not be able to open, and if they do open that the persecution of the students will be so great that the schools will have to close again. However, the Canadian Church Mission has decided to attempt to open St. Andrew's School, which is the largest Mission Middle School in Honan province. The date of opening has been deferred until three weeks after the opening of the government schools, and each old student is to re-enroll before a certain date after which his name will be taken off the roll but that foreign missionary will still be principal, and the school will be carried on as heretofore on Christian lines. There have been suggestions that the mission schools should be handed over to a Board of Control of leading Chinese educationalists, and be supported by the gentry of Kaifeng, and be under a Chinese principal, but the mission authorities were prepared to close the school for a year or more, rather than give up control in this way. St. Mary's Hall, the girls' school of the same Mission, will probably have to close for a year, though the Women's Bible School, and all the lower and higher primary schools, will open at the usual time.

The Commissioner of Education of Hupeh is considering the problem of reopening government schools for the fall term. Great fear is expressed in official circles that the assembling of student in different schools will give rise to fresh student troubles. The mission schools are preparing to open as usual, and although the Students' Union has issued statements against one British college and foreign Christian education in general, the influence on the large body of peaceful students is very little.

Hankow, August 8, 1925.

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Men and Events

Word has been received from America that Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of the United States, will be visiting China in the spring of 1926.

The group of American school teachers who have been making a tour of the Orient under the auspices of the American Express Co., departed from Shanghai Wednesday on the *Yokohama Maru* for America.

A cross-word puzzle contest being conducted by a Japanese newspaper has brought in 400,000 answers, 300,000 of which are correct. The newspaper will draw lots for the prizes, which are a motor-boat, a donkey and a monkey.

Mr. Thomas Lake, Far Eastern manager of the Union Oil Co., and Mr. August Egli, of of Messrs. Arnold Company, returning fron a visit to London and New York, arrived in Shnaghai Tuesday by the Dollar liner, *President Harrison.*

Mr. H.C. Anderson, United States Treasury Attache with headquarters in Hongkong, is spending a week in Shanghai prior to his return to Hongkong and Manila. Mr. Anderson has just returned from Peking where he was engaged in official work for several weeks.

Further complications in the Far East. This time it is the constabulary authorities in Manila, who have concluded that farther raids on poker games are useless unless or until the Supreme Court decides that the favorite past-time is a game of luck and not of skill. Meantime, three aces win in Manila.

A joint reception is being given today (Saturday) by the Tsing Hua Alumni Association, the World's Chinese Students' Federation and the American University Club at Nanyang University in honor of the students who are sailing for America August 17 to continue their studies at various institutions.

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the Chinese Recorder and former head of the Moral Welfare League, who has been in America on leave for several months, expects to return to Shanghai the latter part of this month. Dr. Rawlinson stopped off in Honolulu to attend the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The Seventh Annual Art Exhibition of the Pegasus Society was opened Monday at Hsueh University, 320 Hart Road, Bubbling Well Road. The exhibits comprise paintings in Chinese and Western styles, sculptures and decorative designs. They will be on display from one to six o'clock every afternoon until August 17 inclusive.

According to a message received by the Dollar Company, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Robert Dollar, made an automobile tour including Florence, Venice and Milan last week. From Italy they expect to proceed to France and after a week there and an additional two weeks in England and Scotland, they expect to go on to their home in San Francisco.

Shanghai is soon to have a daily newspaper published and edited by Chinese women. The backers of the new enterprise which is to be officially launched on August 21 are Misses Liang Mong, Chen Yin, Chang San-san, Li Chao-ching and others. It will consist of four pages at the start and will be devoted to education for women, family commonsense, arts and general news of interest to women.

Latest information concerning Dr. Howard, who is being held by Manchurian bandits, is that he is at a point seventy li from Fuchow Hsien, the postal station nearest Sui Tung where he was captured. This information was wired to Harbin by the American Consul who with the Chinese officials, are in touch with the bandits and are negotiating for his release. Dr. Howard is being well treated, according to the report.

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Cultural Life in U. S. S. R.

The progress and development of cultural life in the U. S. S. R. is set forth in the June number of the *Bulletin of Cultural Life in U. S. S. R.*, issued in both Russian and English by the U. S. S. R. Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and printed as a manuscript. The volume treats the various subjects separately, showing what is being accomplished in that particular line of endeavor. For instance, it has six articles dealing with science and technics; nine treating literature and art—others applying to popular education, the history of various nationalities and a chronicle of events dealing with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Why the Foreign Devil?

(Continued from page 213)

our customs, traditions and institutions, and misconceiving change for progress, they label us as a conservative race whenever we take a critical look at the alien conditions they urge us to adopt. Cherishing the fallacious notion as the majority of the foreigners in the treaty ports do that the object for which God created the 400 million Chinese is for them to trade upon, they are ever ready to judge us with a sneering sense of superiority and to insist that they have everything to teach and we everything to learn. Enjoying special privileges under the legal guise of treaties, they habitually regard themselves more as lords of the country than as guests in a strange land. When their business is bad, they howl about banditry and inefficient government; when posperous, they enjoy the distressing spectacle of a civil war as much as Mah-Jongg. For decades they have carried on business and other relations with the Asiatic peoples, yet they have not contemplated any other solution of inter-racial problems than prosecution or extermination by brute force.

Undoubtedly the Chinese are not entirely free from blame; many of them are at fault in being over-suspicious of the foreigners and often in misinterpreting their behavior. But when the foreigners keep themselves apart as being above the natives instead of illuminating them through social contact, one is inclined to infer that their concern is nothing but gain by trade, gain at any price. Without any appreciation of Chinese philosophy, literature, or history, and sometimes lacking the most elementary knowledge of Chinese etiquette, is it any wonder that the natives should brand them altogether as densely ignorant and coarse "foreign devils?" Verily may it be exclaimed with the masses of the East that Western civilizations is nothing more than Bibles, bullets, and beer!

The Western Powers should not fail to perceive that their superiority in culture is a sheer delusion and that their military power is no eternal verity. Their bigotry is destined to breed disastrous consequences, for it is no child's play to arouse the vast Chinese population to an awakening for feats of arms. The distinguished Chinese scholar, Ku Hung-ming, writes: "Before the Boxer trouble, foreigners in China thought that Sir Robert Hart had lost his wit when he prophesied a terrible future outbreak. Now I want to tell foreigners that, unless the foreign powers change their policy toward China and the Chinese, a new Boxerdom is sure to come sooner or later, and when it does come it will be something compared with which the recent earthquake in Japan will be a very small affair." Ku Hung-ming's warning is worth noting, for the next Boxerdom, if it comes at all, will not be mere barbarity of an inexperienced ruler and a frenzied mob. If the Western nations do not wish to excite the Orient to a fury of self-defense, they must discard the stupid sense of domination, and swiftly make room for Asia in their thoughts and actions. If they boast a loftier civilization and a nobler faith, they should show courtesy, tolerance and win their way by rendering honest service, not continual aggression. They can easily accomplish that task if they only break down the barriers which their own complacence and national astigmatism have reared. To them I can offer no better advice than the old saying of Socrates: Know Thyself. Let them know their places and mind their own business, then there would be neither rising tide of color nor revolt in the East. Let them substantiate the validity of their claim of Christian brotherhood by promptly returning to us the rights which we ought to have always exercised. To leave China for the Chinese involves many political and economical losses; above all, the performance demands a transformation of the heart.

Thus the challenge. Will the foreigners in China make good?

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Wool vs. Cotton

Wool imported into the United States approximated 130 million dollars in value in the fiscal year just ended despite the fact that the number of sheep in the country exceeds that of any other except China and Australia. Its wool consumption, says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, continues in excess of pre-war years, having aggregated 588 million pounds in 1924 against an annual average of aproximately 500 million pounds in the decade preceding the war.

The demand of the World War for America's army and those of other parts of the world increased the use of wool in American manufacturing industries, and the figures of the Department of Agriculture show that the wool consumption in the war period 1914-19 averaged nearly 700 million pounds per annum, dropping to an average of about 600 millions per annum since the war as against an annual average of 500 millions per annum in the pre-war decade.

The United States, says the *Trade Record*, stands at the head of the list of wool-consuming countries; a recent statement by a very high authority in Great Britain indicating that the United States is the world's largest consumner, France, ranking second, Great Britain third, and Germany fourth, among the wool-consuming countries of the world.

The United States also holds high rank among the wool producers of the world, the production in 1924, according to the Department of Commerce, aggregating 282 million pounds against 280 millions in Argentina, 188 millions in New Zealand, 193 millions in British South Africa, and 650 millions in Australia, the United States thus apparently holding second rank among the world's wool producers. Despite the large home production, however, foreign wools formed over 50% of the wool consumption in the period 1915-21 and was about 48% in 1924, while prior to the war the share which foreign wool formed of the consumption seldom exceeded 40%.

Where does this 150 million dollars' worth of wool come from which is imported? Largely from neighbors in Europe, Argentina, and Australia. Argentina supplied 32 milion pounds in 1924, Australia 35 millions, and Great Britain 69 millions. How much of the 69 million pounds sent by Great Britain is of domestic production can not be determined as she is, according to the Department of Agriculture, the world's largest importer of wool despite the fact that her production from her own flocks averages more than 100 million pounds per annum; this large production of wool in a densely populated country, Great Britain, being due, according to the Department of Agricultnre, to the luxuriant growth of grass resulting from the moist mild climate, on which sheep may be grazed most of the year.

World wool production and use by the people, says the *Trade Record*, have made a slow growth in the past century when compared with its most popular rival, cotton. World production of wool in 1924, according to recently published figures, is only five times as much as the estimated production of 1820, while cotton production in 1924 was practically twenty times as much as in 1820.

The Rockefeller Foundation Review, 1924

The Rockefeller Foundation, in its *Review of work in 1924*, presents a scope of service the extent of which is probably not realized by the average man or woman. Some of the major achievements during 1924, as set forth in the beautifully illustrated 48-page bulletin were: underwrote to the amount of $350,000 a plan for publishing an international abstract journal of the biological sciences; began issuing bulletins which report progress in medical education in many countries; maintained a modern medical school and teaching hospital, in Peking; aided three other medical schools and 17 hospitals in China; helped to improve the teaching of physics, chemistry and biology in two Chinese and nine foreign institutions in China and in the Government University in Siam; gave funds for nursing education at Yale University and in schools and hospitals in Brazil, France, Yugoslavia, Poland and the Philippines; kept a mobile staff on guard against yellow fever in Mexico and Central Mexico and at the request of Brazil joined in an attack upon this disease from 11 centers along the northern coast. The work also includes many notable achievements in 32 commonwealths of the United States of America and cooperation with 77 other states and nations.

The income accruing from investments during the year was a little more than eight millions. Of this $7,288,823 was needed to meet the obligations which came due during the year. The *Review* was edited by George E. Vincent, chairman of the Foundation.

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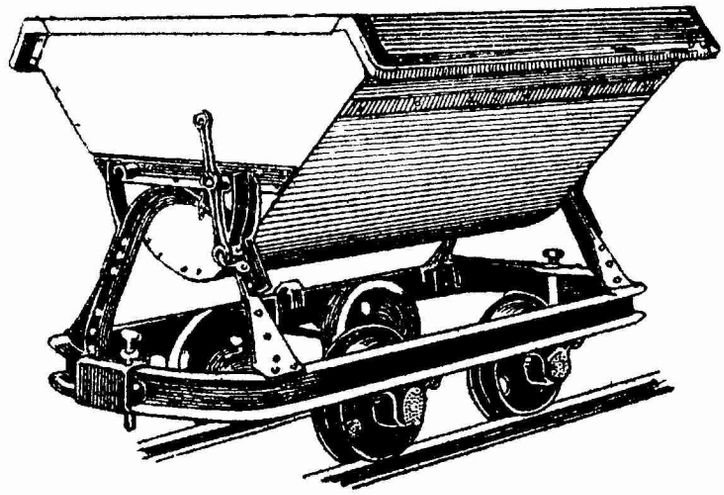

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Predict Increase in Shanghai Land Values After Present Crisis

"Looking Ahead", a folder issued by the Asia Realty Company, Shanghai, gives statistics showing what has happened to land values in Shanghai during previous economic, political and social disturbances and points out that, contrary to the average opinion, land values in Shanghai will increase when the present crisis is over.

The realty company concurs in the general opinion that the present situation is uncertain and that this uncertainty is befogged by lack of accurate information on those rights and privileges which are actually under consideration.

In their folder the realty company points out that it is true that recent political and social disturbances in China have caused a certain decline in business and industrial activity. This in turn has caused waste, loss and destruction, in addition to the usual consumption of ordinary commodities, without corresponding production. Prices have increased because at the same time the quantity of money in circulation remains constant or even increases. Land is the one commodity which suffers no waste. It cannot be destroyed or lost, the realty company contends. How does this effect its value in terms of money? History shows that such disturbances are consistently followed by increased real estate values.

The Boxer Rebellion (social), 1900, and the Russo-Japanese War (political), 1904-5, were followed by a notable rise in land prices. The Rubber Boom, 1910, (neither political nor social), withdrew over thirty million Taels from Shanghai, resulting in a decline in prices in the years immediately following. The Chinese Revolution of 1911 (political) ultimately led to an increase of prices. With the advent of the Great World War (politcal), 1914-1918, the rise in prices became more and more striking and with the realization of the world significance of the Pacific and the Far East (political and social), Shanghai's land values rose in ready response during 1918-1924.

Over this period of 21 years, years which saw five outstanding political and only one economic event, the land prices in the Settlement rose 248 per cent.

While we are now in the midst of a political and social unrest the outstanding position of Shanghai as the metropolis of the East remains assured, no matter what disposition is made of extraterritoriality. This is particularly true if the disposition takes the form of a fair and gradual adjustment of rights as outlined by the powers interested. Shanghai's location as the gateway of China, its growing industries and commerce, its increasing population and soundness of its position are sufficient guarantees.

Conceding that political and social factors usually affect land favorably, and since the present situation involves no direct adverse economic factors, the future of Shanghai's real estate is exceedingly bright, is the opinion of this company.

Trade Inquiries

The following business opportunities have been received by the American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Further information regarding them may be had by applying to the Secretary, American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai), Dollar Bldg., Shanghai.

Wm. Gluckin & Co., 580 Broadway, New York City, interested in securing names of firms interested in the export of grass hats to the United States.

Jaeger & Co., 233 Broadway, New York City, interested in being placed in touch with reliable firms exporting raw materials and China produce to the United States.

V. Hill & Co., Havana, Cuba, interested in the export of provisions and China produce, and the import into China of sugar and tobacco from China

Harold F. Blum & Co., 149 California Street, San Francisco, desire to secure Shanghai connection interested in the purchase of old newspapers, broken glass, canned fish, fruit and vegetables, flour, etc.

An Amsterdam firm is interested in getting in touch with reliable exporters of groundnuts, shelled and unshelled.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce desire to be furnished with names of local concerns interested in the purchase of rosin, tallow, caustic soda, Kontakt fluid and tin plate.

The Week in the Far East

The general strike at Shanghai and several other ports, arising out of the shooting incident of May 30, has practically now resolved itself into a violent boycott of everything British. In theory the boycott is equally directed against the Japanese. It is always to be remembered that it was the labor troubles in the Japanese cotton mills at Shanghai, where a laborer was killed in the course of an attack made on a Japanese mill by riotous Chinese workmen, that precipitated the later incidents. As a matter of fact the boycott against the Japanese is insignificant in its proportions as compared with movement against the British. The most significant event, although not in itself of the greatest importance, to occur during the week was the strike of all servants at the British Legation in Peking. This move is intended as a "slap" bordering on insult and is so interpreted by the British; and the leading British paper in China has minced no words in discussing the event.

The movement against the British can hardly be said to have its real cause in the May 30 shooting. The Chinese feeling is rather more deep-seated than that. The Chinese educated class see in Great Britain the principal obstacle to their avowed purpose of securing China's "freedom." To the Chinese, as to many other Asiatic countries, the Britain of to-day is quite a different proposition than the Britain of say two years ago. Then it was evident that British, as well as other foreign prestige, was getting a severe setback in Turkey, the Egyptians were successfully flaunting British authority and the Indians were more than usually defiant. On top of all these things was the memory that the strike and incidental mass movement several years ago in Hongkong, which was a direct defiance of British supremacy and prestige in that firmly fortified island (taken from the Chinese more than half a century ago and since developed into one of the greatest shipping ports in the world) had been entirely successful. But in the meantime the Conservative government which came into Power in Downing street displayed a firmness that surprised not only the Egyptians and the Indians but the rest of the world, and what has been a matter of great chagrin to the Chinese, is that Great Britain has been entirely successful in regaining her lost prestige and power in those countries. With a vacillating Britain, the Chinese had great hopes of successfully maneuvring one Power against the other somewhat on the same lines as proved so successful in Turkey. But with a Britain with the Baldwin temper such tactics could not succeed, and so the Chinese have forged the one weapon against Britain that they can use most successfully—the economic one.

Economic Boycott

These are the motives that really actuate the Chinese in their boycott of the British. The May 30 incident has really very little to do with it. That incident merely vitalized the dormant feeling. Thus we find that British shipping, companies, British cotton mills, British engineering establishments and British industrial concerns, particularly the British-American Tobacco Co., find themselves practically without any labor, and without labor, that is without the cheap Chinese labor, they not only can make no profits but must on the contrary lose heavily.

Chinese Resentment

Probably no people on earth have so keen an appreciation of economic facts, not learned from books but instilled into them by the stern realities of life, as have the Chinese. Being basically independent of the rest of the world, they have an instinctive feeling of resentment against the people of any country which is small in area and which sends its people to China to "exploit" the natural resources of this country and incidentally reap a profit. The two countries of this type to which this feeling particularly applies happen to be the two most concerned in the present strike and boycott movement—namely Japan and Great Britain. And if Chinese ingenuity, skill and ability can accomplish it, every foreign shipping company running ships in China's coastal trade, every foreign cotton mill, every foreign engineering and industrial establishment—in each of which lines the British have been the pioneers and to-day are mostly in the lead, will be gradually forced out of the country. The present strike and boycott is merely a part of the general effort to bring about this ejectment.

It is a significant fact that it is the British ships in China's coastal trade that are particularly aimed at in the present movement. The British and Japanese ships in the ocean trade are also being boycotted, but it has nearly always been possible to get some Chinese to sign on for the voyages overseas. Thus, several days ago a Glen line steamer, when its old crew struck on reaching here, was almost immediately replaced by other Chinese seamen, mostly recruited in the north, who had been kept in readiness for such an emergency; the newcomers were rushed on board ship and there were kept out of sight and incommunicado until the ship had sailed. But the ships engaged in the local China trade are nearly all tied up, only now and then an occasional vessel managing to get away.

Japanese Cotton Mill Settlement

In the local cotton mill field, the Japanese have come to an agreement with the Chinese officials as to the terms of reopening, but the actual restarting of the mills will depend on whether the Municipal Council's electricity department will furnish the necessary power. The Japanese suggested that they will, with the aid of Chinese officials, arrange to supply the necessary labor, but the Municipality replied that such unskilled labor would hardly serve the purpose. The Electricity Department's attitude all along has been this: We can carry on indefinitely to supply domestic needs; when the old Chinese staff is ready to come back on the condition that they shall not be paid for time absent they are welcome to do so, but not otherwise. In the meantime the Chinese electricity laborers are idle, drawing strike pay, and the electricity works are running with the aid of Russian labor, on a very much reduced scale.

Merchants and Missionaries

The fact is probably not fully appreciated abroad that the American community in China is fairly equally divided between those who are engaged in educational, philanthropic and missionary work and those engaged in earning their living by commercial pursuits. In the very nature of things these two communities will look at every Chinese event from very different angles. The amount of money that comes annually to China from America to be spent for purely eleemosynary work reaches figures which, if collated, would probably prove astounding, and the statement is frequently heard that the sums spent by American missionary, educational and medical establishments represent more money than the combined profits gained collectively by all the American commercial establishments operating here.

Thus, if the employees of an American industrial establishment go on strike the local manager is mostly concerned with the fact that his plant will not make any profits. But if the students at an educational establishment go on "strike" and refuse to accept the benefits showered upon them from abroad, the local head of the institution has the instinctive dread that somehow or other the people at home namely will blame him personally for the untoward situation, and if he is not careful he may find some one else in his place to draw the salary. Under such circumstances the average head of an educational or missionary establishment is very apt to go out of his way to do everything to smooth over things, even at times it may be at the sacrifice of "principles" —a course he is the more impelled to by the recollection that, after all, it is his mission in life to spread goodwill and to heal the wounded spirit as well as the ailing body. At the moment the schools in China are on holiday, but many of the foreign conducted establishments, including some American, found themselves at the beginning of last June, with a students' strike on their hands with the result that many of them closed down prematurely. The heads of these establishments are now mostly concerned with the question of whether the strike fever has blown over sufficiently so that the Autumn term will reopen without any hitch.

Chinese Domestic Politics

Nothing of any great consequence has happened in China's domestic political sphere during the past week. Generally speaking, however, it may be stated that the Chinese officials in the interior have shown a very pronounced opposition to anything in the way of hostile demonstrations against foreigners. There are a number of reasons why they are more likely to adopt such a course than are the officials closer to the foreign settlements. For one thing, an anti-foreign movement in the interior is more likely to develop into a mare serious matter for the ruling classes themselves than would be the case close to the foreign settlements—this for the reas on that movements in the interior are not likely to be so intelligently conducted as are those around the foreign settlements, not having the guidance of the foreign-educated student bodies, which, although in theory often professing to be anti-foreign, in actual practice prefer to live in a community where they can enjoy some of the comforts to which they became accustomed abroad, and they find more of these in the foreign settlements than anywhere else in China,

New Books and Publications

Protective Labor Legislation.

With Special Reference To Women in The State of New York. By Elizabeth Faulkner Baker. (New York, Columbia University, November 1924.)

Labor legislation is universally admitted to be one of the greatest of the problems attending upon the "factory system" of production. In the United States this power of legislation is found not in the hands of the national congress but in those of the various state legislatures. The laws passed by these bodies may then be, and frequently are, subjected to review by various state and federal courts in order to determine their constitutionality. The most frequent grounds for declaring a law unconstitutional is that it limits or restricts the free right of contract between parties. Due to this system of lawmaking the statutes of no two states are similar in their entirity, tho the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States on any particular matter is followed by the legislators of the various states as almost a matter of necessity.

Chapter one of this book discusses protective labor legislation in the United States as reviewed by the courts. In part one (of chapter one) legislation for all adults is briefly summarized. The existing laws in regard to tenement house labor, the truck acts (laws concerning payment of wages in store orders), one day of rest in seven, extra hazardous industries, and workmans' compensation are found here. The second part of this chapter deals with legislation for women as reviewed by the courts. Such subjects as prohibited employment, hours of labor, night work, etc., are discussed.

The following five chapters deal with New York state legislation alone and are therefore of less general interest. Chapter two outlines the laws; chapter three and four discusses the influences bearing upon legislation for women; chapter five deals with the enforcement of the laws, a vital tho often neglected side of labor laws; and chapter six discusses some of the effects of these laws.

The last chapter, "The Controversy," is the most valuable and interesting of the whole volume. It is a discussion of the validity of the grounds upon which special protection for women in industry is based. The author, a woman, remarks that this problem, tho long considered settled, is "the subject of a growing controversy among women themselves." Many of them believe that the working men and unions are cloaking a fear of the competition of women for their jobs behind the sentimental appeal that they are making in regard to the physical disabilities of women. The author's arguments on this point while not conclusive are none the less interesting.

A table of cases cited and a rather brief index complete the volume.

PHILIP BEACH SULLIVAN

St. John's University.

Journal of Chinese and American Engineers

The June number of the Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers contains some excellent discussions along lines of engineering progress in China. P.H. Chen outlines the proposed train-ferry scheme for Nanking-Pukow and Wuchang-Hankow, the article being supplemented with charts. "A Survey of Current Progress in Radio Engineering" is submitted by Mr. J. H. Dellinger and T. N. Miller's article on "Mine Pumping Practice" is continued.

Among other contributors are: C. R. Forbes, who points out some of the deficiencies of present technical educational methods; Jack G. Wong, who writes on the port of Tsingtao; R. E. McFalls, on "Grades and Locomotive Hauling Capacity"; O. J. Todd, who presents an instructive illustrated article on "Present Condition of Motor Roads in China" and others dealing with engineering development in this and other countries.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 29th.	Sale Price August 5th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity August 5th.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge.	6	July 1, 1949	102⅛	102⅜	5.80
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	100	100	8.00
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	96¾	96½	7.85
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90	90	7.30
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	100½	6.95
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	77	77	7.95
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	88	88	8.30
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	89	91	7.80
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	96⅞	96⅞	7.30
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	100⅜	5.90
New York Steam Corp. Cum. Pref. $7 Stock	7%	Stock	101¾	100¾	6.95
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	102	102	6.15
Portland Electric Power Co. 7% Cum. Prior Pref. Stock	7%	Stock	300	100	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80½	79½	5.03
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	85½	7.20
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	98⅜	98½	7.20
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93½	93¼	7.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	91⅜	91½	7.85
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	92½	92½	6.55
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	98⅞	98¼	6.20
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan	7	Mar. 1, 1950	94½	94	7.45
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	102	101⅞	6.80

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These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

(Due to cable delays, this week's Bond Quotations had not been received at time of going to press)

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 8—Mine subsidy bill brings sharp clash in House of Commons——Bank clerk strike in France spreads but managers remain firm——French lose ground and guns in Syria——make big gains in two sectors——Chinese students claim U. S. policy is framed by Great Britain.

August 9—Labor strike in Japanese mills is reported nearing settlement——Intrigues of Moscow are denounced in Parliament——Boycott of all sweated goods are asked by laborites in England——Coal owners warn Britain of futility of proposed subsidy——Student pickett prevents servants from resuming duties at British Legation in Peking——Germany and Poland break over expulsions of German subjects.

August 10—Feeling in Paris is deeply exercised over the reverse suffered by the French troops in Syria——Both American and British rubber manufacturers are protesting against the Stevenson Scheme——Liquidation of the immense Stinnes concern gives much concern in Germany——A new arial record, 4,800 kilometres in 40½ hours, is established by Frenchmen.

August 11—Marshal Petain reports that the Riff danger in Morocco is now fairly countered——Move is started in Japan for organizing a labor party——Chinese in Cuba send Gold $250,000 for strike fund——British hand new note to Waichiaopu defending previous stand.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 12, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—With buying by India the London price of silver is ⅛d, up since our last circular, the last quotations being 32⅛d. and 32 1/16d. for ready and forward respectively. Our official rate for T/T on London today moved up ⅛d to 3/2d. The open market hardly responded to this rise as 3/2⅛d. for T/T on London had been available for the last few days and the best at the close was 3/2 1/16d. for forward. Our stocks of silver show an increase in both Taels and Dollars. We closed easy for early, steady forward.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 62,485,000 an increase of Tls. 1,256,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 47,710,000 an increase of $ 1,200,000.
Estimated value Tls. 96 836,000 as against Tls. 82,754,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday Aug. 6	Friday Aug. 7	Sturday Aug. 8	Monday Aug. 10	Tuesday Aug. 11	Wednes. Aug. 12
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.720	3/1⅜	3/1⅜	3/1⅜	3/1⅜	3/1⅜	3/2
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 15/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2⅛
T/T India	207.840	208	208	208	208	208	209¼
T/T France	1,621.600	1620	1625	1635	1635	1630	1645
T/T N. Y.	76.430	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76¾
T/T Hong	74 805	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
T/T Japan	53.970	54½	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	53¾
T/T Batavia	188.740	188	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	188½
T/T Straits	74.770	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74¼	74⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.835	3/2 7/16	3/2⅜	3/2⅜	3/2⅞	3/2⅞	3/3
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/16	3/3⅛	3/3⅛
4m/s ,, D/A	3/3.210	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛
4m/s B/F. C.,D/A,D/P	1,699 600	1695	1700	1710	1710	1705	1720
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	78.180	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅜	78⅛
4m/s ,, Does	—	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅜

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32	31 15/16	31 15/16	32	32 1/16	32⅛
**N Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.69⅜	G.$.69⅛	G.$.69⅜	G.$.69⅝	G $.69⅜	G.$.69⅝
Shanghai Price of Cold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 262.80	Tls. 262.70	Tls. 261.80	Tls. 261.60	Tls. 261.90	Tls. 261.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.475	72.4625	72.525	72.50	72.50	72.4875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 103.79
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 485⅛
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 3/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4
,, 6 ,,	4¼%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 11/16

Foreign Trade of China, 1924.

The following is taken from the *Report and Abstract of Statistics* (Part 1) for 1924 which has just been issued by the Maritime Customs. It is part of the summary written by the Statistical Secretary, Mr. L. de Luca:

Customs Revenue

The total revenue collection in 1924 was Hk. Tls. 69,595,-131, which exceeds the 1923 collection by Hk. Tls. 6,090,880 and that of 1922—*i. e.*, prior to the introduction of the Revised Import Tariff—by Hk. Tls. 10,960,881, deduction of the famine relief surtax being made from the 1922 figures. The import duties collected amounted to Hk. Tls. 38,104,525, which, when compared with the figures for the two preceding years, represent an increase of Hk. Tls. 5,534,253 on the 1923, and of Hk. Tls. 8.116,367 on the 1922, collection. It had been estimated, at the end of 1922, that the introduction of the Revised Import Tariff, based on an effective 5 per cent, *ad valorem* rate of duties would have benefited the revenue to the extent of some 8 million Haikwan taels, and when at the end of 1923 the increase in the amount collected was only Hk. Tls. 4,870,001, the result was considered disappointing. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that 1924 represents an increase of nearly 11 million taels over 1922 and that no less than 8 millions of this increase were contributed by the import duties collected at the Revised Tariff rates. Export duties, on the other hand, contributed much less to the increase in the revenue collection, the total receipts from exports being Hk. Tls. 23,137,455, which exceed the 1923 collection by only Hk. Tls. 467,480. The total Maritime and Native Customs gross revenue for 1924 was Hk. Tls. 73,846, 460, equivalent, at the average sterling rate of exchange for the year—*3s. 7 1/16d.*,— to £13,519,287. The net collection, Maritime and Native Customs combined, amounted to Hk. Tls. 59,991,596, the equivalent, at the above exchange, of £10.982,836 sterling, and the amounts paid out of the net collection towards foreign loans and indemnity obligations was Hk. Tls 42,844,689, or £7,843,702. The chart published last year (No. 1) to illustrate the importance which the Maritime Customs collection has on China's ability to meet foreign obligations charged thereon is repeated this year, showing for the period 1912 to 1924 inclusive the relation between (*a*) the combined Maritime and Native Customs gross revenue (exclusive of famine relief surtax), (*b*) the combined Maritime and Native Customs net revenue, *i. e.*, revenue available for loan and indemnity service, and (*c*) the amounts paid from combined Maritime and Native Customs net revenue for loan and indemnity obligations charged thereon. The explanations accompanying the chart show how the different curves have been calculated, and as both Haikwan taels and the sterling equivalents are given, the influence exercised by the exchange rates on China's ability to meet her foregin liablilties at once becomes apparent.

As regards the share taken by the ports in the total revenue collection, Shanghai contributed 39.58 per cent, as compared with 37.64 per cent in the preceding year; Tientsin declined from 10.60 per cent in 1923 to 9.95 per cent, and Canton from 6.05 to 5.37 per cent. Hankow, on the other hand, rose from 6.75 to 8.04 per cent, and Kiaochow from 4.19% to 4.61 per cent. The Manchurian ports of Harbin, Antung, Dairen, and Newchwang, which in 1923 had contributed, collectively, 15.20 per cent, all declined in 1924 and contributed only 12.97 per cent. The balance, 19.48 per cent was contribuued by all the other ports collectively, as against 19.57 per cent contributed by them in 1923. Shanghai, being the principal center of distribution for practically all China is able to hold its own and to show an increased revenue collection even under adverse local conditions; but the other ports, which are trade centers for restricted areas, are more easily affected by climatic and political events, and the figures just quoted may serve as an index to the influence which these events had on the trade of each port during 1924.

Foreign Trade

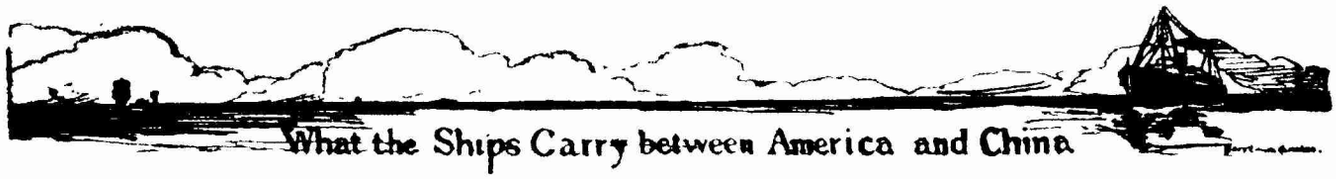
The total foreign trade of China in merchandise (*i.e.*, treasure excluded) in 1924 was valued at Hk. Tls. 1,789,-995, 145, which represents an increase of Hk. Tls. 113.674, 842 on the preceding year and of Hk. Tls. 190,053,562 on the 1922 figure. Unfortunately for the prosperity of China, the bulk of the increase—Hk. Tls. 94,807,790—was derived from imports, exports contributing the balance—Hk. Tls. 18,867,052. In 1923 the net value of the import trade showed a falling off of 21.6 million taels as compared with 1922; this has been more than compensated for by the gain obtained in 1924 of 94.8 million taels on the figures for 1923 and of 73,2 million taels on those for 1922. Exports, on the other hand, which in 1923 showed a gain on the preceding year of 98 million taels, did not reach such a high level in 1924, but advanced only by 189 million taels—a satisfactory increase, however, of 116.9 millions when compared with the 1922 results. The total value of net imports, *i.e.*, gross imports less re-exports of foreign produce to foreign to foreign countries, amounted in 1924 to Hk. Tls. 1,018,210, 677, and the aggregate value of Chinese produce exported abroad totalled Hk. Tls. 771,784.468. These figures show an adverse balance in China's foreign trade of 246 million taels, which may be compared with the unfavorable balance of 170 millions in 1923 and of 290 millions in 1922. The importance which should be attributed to the these figures will be considered later on, when the import trade of this country is being reviewed, but it will not be amiss to state here that the balance between the import and export trade is affected not only by the relative volume of each trade, but also, and in a considerable proportion, by fluctuations in exchange rates and in the price of commodities. Nevertheless, these figures show that China has had to pay out some 246 million Haikwan taels more than she has collected on her own produce.

In connection with the preceding remarks, the table printed below will be of interest, inasmuch as it shows the merchandise balance of trade between China and each of the countries named for 1922, 1923, and 1924. For a clearer understanding of the table, it should be noted that, while the import figures quoted are those for *gross* imports, the figures showing the excess of imports over exports, or *vice versa*, represent the difference between *net* imports and exports. In order to obtain the net import value of any country's trade with China, it will be necessary, therefore, to calculate the difference between the gross import and the export figures, compare the result arrived at with the figures showing the excess, and deduct this final result from the gross import figures: the total obtained will be that for net imports. With this explanation in mind, the table will give a fair idea of the development of China's foreign trade and calls for no special comments.

Imports

The net foreign imports into China during 1924 were valued at Hk. Tls. 1,018.210,677, as compared with Hk. Tls. 923,402,887 in 1923. At the average rate of exchange for the year—*3s. 7 1/16d.*—the 1924 value is equivalent to £186,406,798. The average rate for 1923 was *3s. 5 3/8d.*, and the total value of the net import trade for that year worked out, therefore, at £160,033,627. These figures, however, should not be taken as an accurate indicator of the volume of the year's import trade. Values assessed in Haikwan taels are naturally subjected to exchange fluctuations, and, moreover, economic and political conditions in the countries of origin have a great influence on the value of goods imported into China, so that the same qualtity and quantity of a certain merchanandise which one year was valued at too may have been valued at 95 in the preceding and may rise to 105 in the following year. These fluctuations will naturally affect the figure for the total value of imports during any particular year, independently of the expansion or shrinkage of the volume of trade. From the remarks on the principal articles of import, which follow hereunder, and from the statistics accompanying this report it will be possible to form an estimate of what expansion has taken place in the import trade of 1924; but it would be misleading to arrive at this estimate merely from the value figures just quoted. These figures are nevertheless important inasmuch as they are an indication of the sums involved, during the past year, in import transactions and of the purchasing capacity of the Chinese population. From this last point of view the table which follows may be of interest, as it shows the values of the principal groups of articles of import—cotton goods, woollen goods, metals and minerals, and sundries—for the last six years. It should be explained that the values entered for the first three groups refer to the aggregate value of all the items comprising these groups as actually passed through the Customs during the years referred to. In the case of the last category—sundries—only about 50 per cent of the articles have been included. The total for each year must be taken to represent about three-fourths of the total direct foreign import trade of China.

(*To be continued next week*)



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1,21 equal Gold $1

S. S. West Cajoot, July 17, from U. S. A.

Ink, Printing	Pls.	3
Paper, Unclassed	,,	2,281
Gasoline, in Cases	Galls.	99,890
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	,,	151,500
,, Lubricating	,,	57,147

S. S. President Pierce, July 22, from U. S. A.

Silk, Piece Goods	Pls.	4.92
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.95
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	3
Books, Printed	,,	12
Brassware	,,	23
Chinaware, Fine	,,	16
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	38
,, ,, Moist	,,	116
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	150
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	274
Lard	,,	43
Oil, Wood	,,	9,288
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,754
To Los Angeles:		
Oil, Tea	Pls.	267
To New Orleans:		
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	24 588
To Boston:		
Silk, Refuse:		
Other Ports, Bls. 46	Pls.	152.55
To Chicago:		
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	1,103
Soapstone Ornaments	,,	19
To New York		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 55	,,	56,09
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 15	,,	15.09
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	4.98
Yellow Hankow Bls. 1	,,	1.00
Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai Bls, 40	,,	129.40
Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	17,05
Bristles	,,	145
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	262
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	692
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	100
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	12
Wool, Sheep's	,,	114
Hair, Rush	Pcs.	153,000

S. S. Arizona Maru, July 21.

To Seattle:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	75
To Kansas City:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	167
To Hoboken:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	153
To Baltimore:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	60
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	20
To Chicago.		
Tea, Green:		
Gounpowder, Ningpo.	,,	755
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	15
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	5.01
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 235	Pls.	234.13
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	742
,, other Ports	,,	119

S. S. Siberia Maru, July 20,

To San Francisco:		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.91
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	1.61
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	26
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	12
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	771
,, other Ports	,,	16
Hyson, other Ports	,,	18
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	9
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	856
To Los Angeles:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	27
To Houston:		
Hair, Human	,,	83
To New Orleans:		
Cotton Rags	,,	3,204
Hats Rush	Pcs.	28,800
To Scranton:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.10
To Boston:		
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	3
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	18
,, other Ports	,,	8
To Toledo, Ohio.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	149
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	16
To Chicago:		
To Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	464
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	1
,, other Ports	,,	298
Hyson, other Poats	,,	83
Imperial Kiukiang	,,	1
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 165	Pls.	165,50
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 10	,,	10.10
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 35	Pls.	36.09
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 28.	,,	102,24
Tea, Black Hankow	,,	23
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	757
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	11
Bristles	,,	95
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	285
Feathers,	,,	49
Hair, Human	,,	29
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	26
Nutgalls	,,	50
Straw Braid, White	,,	42
Wool, Sheep's	,,	337
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	67,200
Skins, Rabbit	,,	10,000
,, Raccoon	,,	600

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—We have had another dull week in the cotton market, with business limited chiefly to the purchases made by a few mills in the interior, the market presenting for the greater part an uncertain appearance with alternative spells of strength and weakness. There appeared to be support whenever the tone showed any weakening tendency, whereas any improvement seemed to bring out a few hundred piculs more for sale, so that the range of fluctuations was kept within narrow limits.

The crop situation remains unchanged as far as the Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces are concerned, but the weather in and around the Yangtsze Valley has been rather dry and rains are now badly needed.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, therefore, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, as we still feel that in times like the present, cautious trading is to be recommended.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm, with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Business for export has been booked some 3000 to 4000 bales in all counts and prices advanced from Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 3.00 as compared with those of last week.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 13.38
„ -Middling last reported....13.87
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ...362
Fully Good Broach, Aug 458
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....409
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 24.50 Spot.
24.10 Oct.
24.20 Dec.
23.67 Jan.
23.98 Mar.
24.30 May.

Tone of the market:—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	43.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	40.00
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	40.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	40.00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	37.50

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*